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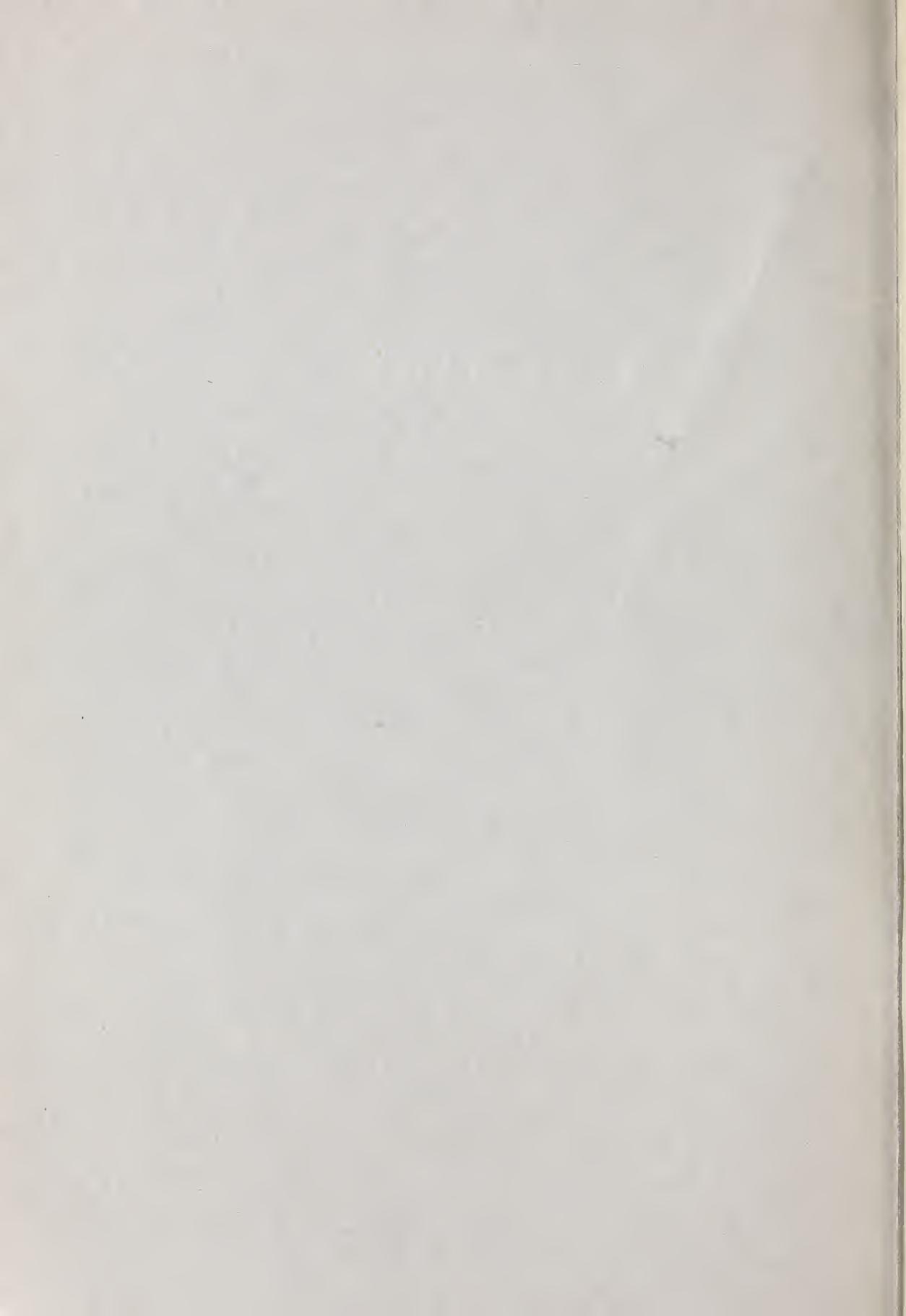
1933

SEEDS OF QUALITY



D. W. Thompson
January 1933

W. F. COBB Co.
FRANKLIN, MASS.



DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF

Garden, Flower and Field Seeds

PURE · CLEAN · NORTHERN-GROWN

OUR CATALOGUE



WE do not list so large a variety of seeds of each class as do most firms. It is a well-known fact with the seed trade that some varieties of seeds are listed under a half dozen or dozen different names by different concerns. In other cases, improvements of an old variety will be listed under an entirely different name, while the type will remain the same, the improvement being, perhaps, in productiveness or in regularity of form. There are other varieties that ought never to have been introduced as they are not as valuable as standard sorts already in existence. At the end of each class of seeds we give a list of varieties we do not catalogue, because of the above or other good reasons, together with the varieties in this catalogue, which are, in our opinion, the same as, or superior to, those sorts which we omit.

Varieties in this catalogue are arranged, as nearly as possible, under their several heads in the order of ripening. Thus, in beets, Pine Tree Table is earliest, Early Egyptian is second, and Detroit Dark Red is latest.

It is much better to order early when we have a complete stock of varieties. Later in the season we run out of some kinds and have to raise the price on others. The earlier in the season the order is placed, the better for the planter, for he has just the seeds he wants in ample time, at the lowest price, and does not pay for them until they come.

On each package are concise instructions for the planting and culture of the seeds therein, so they are at hand when wanted.

Disclaimer. We do not give, nor are our salesmen authorized to give any warranty, express or implied, as to description, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Orders are accepted and filled only on these conditions.

W. F. COBB CO.

Seedsmen

FRANKLIN, MASS.



SEED FAILURES

SEEDS of best quality will often fail through improper treatment. Thus, a small seed may be planted so deeply that the young plant cannot reach the surface. More failures result from disregard of the conditions necessary to germination than from inferior quality of seeds used. These conditions are: proper temperature, sufficient moisture, and the free access of air. Beside these, the soil must be in proper condition and present no physical obstacle to the growth of the young plant. If heavy rains have compacted the surface of the soil, and the sun has baked it to a hard crust, it will be impossible, even if other conditions are favorable, for the seedling plants to force their way through it, and many perish from this cause alone.

Seeds differ greatly as to the temperature required for germination. Beets, peas, etc., germinate rapidly at a temperature of 45 degrees, but if melons and other seeds of that family, beans, and plants of subtropical origin are sown under the same conditions, they will be apt to decay, as for their prompt germination they require a heat of at least 60 degrees. For this reason many seeds fail yearly because of too early sowing.

The second condition, **proper moisture**, is likely to be violated by an excess, rather than by too small a portion. Some wrinkled peas, like the Gradus, will decay in damp, cool weather while round peas, like Alaska, will germinate perfectly. **Free access of air** is all-important, and this is interfered with by an excess of moisture in the soil. In germination, complex chemical changes take place in the seeds, in which the air performs an important part. A portion of the seed is consumed and carbonic acid gas is given off in changing the starch and other constituents of the seed into nutriment to forward the growth of the germ or young plant, which depends upon the contents of the seed until it forms roots and leaves and is able to sustain itself.

A slightly acid condition of the soil will kill some seedlings before they reach the surface of the ground. This is true of beets particularly.

Beside the conditions affecting the germination of the seed, the young plants, after they have made their way to surface, are liable to various accidents: a current of very cold air, or a continuous drying wind, may check their growth or destroy them altogether. In addition, there are numerous insects, both below and above ground, that may attack the plants, some of them being so small that they often destroy a crop before they are discovered.

We may also mention the well-known tendency of many vegetables to revert to their original types, notwithstanding the care of the seed-grower: bush beans throwing out pole runners, yellow-podded wax beans becoming green, the yellow and white celeries becoming more or less green, dwarf peas becoming running, etc.

BEANS

Two pounds of seed will sow 100 feet of drill

CULTURE. The light, well-drained loam which was enriched for the previous crop is the most desirable, although they will succeed fairly well in any well-worked soil. Beans are sensitive to both cold and wet and should not be planted until the ground is warm. Plant in drills 2 to 3 feet apart, or in hills 24 by 9 inches, and cover seed 2 inches deep, putting four Beans in a hill. Cultivate and hoe frequently when vines are perfectly dry, hillng soil slightly to keep the Beans from touching the ground. In picking, cut or pinch the pods from the plant to avoid pulling the plant and breaking the young feeding roots. Too often but one planting of Beans is made for the home garden, with the result that the season for String or Shell Beans is soon over. Space should be planned that they may be planted once in two weeks until August 1, in order that green Beans may be continually on the bill-of-fare. String Beans taste as good on September 15 as July 15, and they are, perhaps, the most nutritious and most cheaply grown of any garden product, ranking next to wheat in food value for man.



Wardwell's Kidney Wax Beans

BUSH BEANS, WAX VARIETIES

Wardwell's Kidney Wax

Many progressive gardeners will have no other than Wardwell's Kidney Wax Bean, for it yields an abundance of beautiful pods. It is one of the best and most hardy of the wax sorts. The pods are long and flat, and of a beautiful yellow, brittle and stringless when young. Vines are of medium size, but it is a prolific bearer, as shown by the photograph, where, it will be seen, half the pods have been picked off. Not as early as Improved Golden Wax. The dry Bean is large and when baked is of the richest flavor.

Improved Golden Wax

One of the earliest and the most popular Wax Beans on the market. The pods are of good length, thick and broad, entirely stringless, of a clear golden yellow, and having a fine buttery flavor. Hardy and productive. The United States Department of Agriculture says of this Bean: "The best all-round and most reliable of the extra-early wax sorts. Suitable for either home or market. Brittle, stringless, of good quality." Many people know this grand old variety as "Butter Bean." Illustrated in color on page 5.

And he gave it as his opinion that whoever could make two ears of corn or two blades of grass grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind and do more essential service to his country than the whole race of politicians put together.—SWIFT.



Stringless Green-Pod Beans

GREEN-PODDED BUSH BEANS

Stringless Green-Pod

The plant is very vigorous, growing large and spreading, enabling it to mature a heavy yield. Snap pods, variable in size, generally about 5 inches long, round, brittle. Popular because of general reliability, hardiness, productiveness, and tenderness. Largely grown by market gardeners. While most seedsmen list this as stringless and of fine quality, we do not find it as stringless as Bountiful, of as fine texture and flavor, nor as early.

Bountiful

Of the old standard Yellow Six Weeks type, but wonderfully improved by careful selection for earliness, stringlessness, and productiveness through a long season.

Snap pods, about 7 inches long, flat, light green, brittle, tender, stringless, of good quality. Very early, heavily productive, and long bearing. We consider it the best and by all odds, the earliest Green-Pod Bean for snaps. Because of its fine quality it makes an excellent sort for home gardens, and, being one of the very largest, most handsome, and even shaped, is excellent for market. It is the popular sort with the market gardeners around Boston. One of our customers, Mr. Rice, of Rockland, Maine, states that he harvested 400 bushels of String Beans from a planting of 2 bushels of this seed.

Your Bountiful Bean is the earliest, most prolific, and nicest Snap Bean I ever saw. Cobb's Golden Bantam Corn is the best Sweet Corn we have. Farmers in this section are enthusiastic about it.
—F. E. MERITHEW, Camden, Me.



Bountiful Beans

Low's Champion

A very productive variety with perfectly stringless, large, green, flat pods. Can be used as a Snap Bean when young and is an excellent Shell Bean when full grown. Very popular in the state of Maine.

Improved Golden Wax Bean

One of the earliest and most popular Wax Beans on the market.

For full description see page 3.



Pine Tree Table Beet

The most desirable early table Beet for market.
For full description see page 9.

Golden Bantam Corn

Remains in prime eating condition longer than any of the white varieties.

For full description see page 20.



Cobb's Golden Bantam is an improved strain of the above variety and has a much larger ear

Danvers Half-Long Carrot

Of the finest table quality.
For full description see page 14.



Oxheart Carrot

Recommended for the home garden
as well as to market-gardeners for
early use.

For full description see page 14.

Mammoth Curled Endive

The most popular Endive.
For full description see page 24.





Dwarf Horticultural Beans

BUSH BEANS, continued

Dwarf Horticultural

An improved type of the good old-fashioned Bush Cranberry. The Beans are larger and the pods longer than the older strains.

Yellow Eye Beans

One of the best sorts for baking. Much preferred by New Englanders to any other Bean for cooking, as they possess a richness and flavor known to no other variety. As a Shell Bean they have no superior, and for cooking in a dry state, no equal. We strongly recommend planting Yellow Eye.

Fordhook Bush Lima Beans

An improved variety of the Challenger or Potato Lima, and, without doubt, the best Bush Lima. The plants are vigorous, erect, and bear pods well above ground, in large clusters, 4 to 5 inches long, and contain three to five thick, large Beans, of fine quality. Ten days earlier than the Pole Limas. We have a large sale of our strain of this variety among market gardeners, who find it the best of them all.

We recommend, in place of any variety in the left column, the use of the variety opposite it in the right column. See page 1.

Black Valentine	Stringless Green-Pod
Black Wax	Golden Wax
Brockton Pole	London Horticultural
Burpee's Bush Lima	Fordhook Lima
Cranberry Pole	London Horticultural
Lazy Wife	Kentucky Wonder
Long Yellow Six Weeks	Bountiful
Old Homestead	Kentucky Wonder
Potato Lima	Fordhook Lima
Refugee	Bountiful
Sulphur	Soy

VASSALBORO, MAINE

We have the finest vegetables ever, grown from your seed, which we planted for the first time this year. We are daily appreciating the product of our garden.

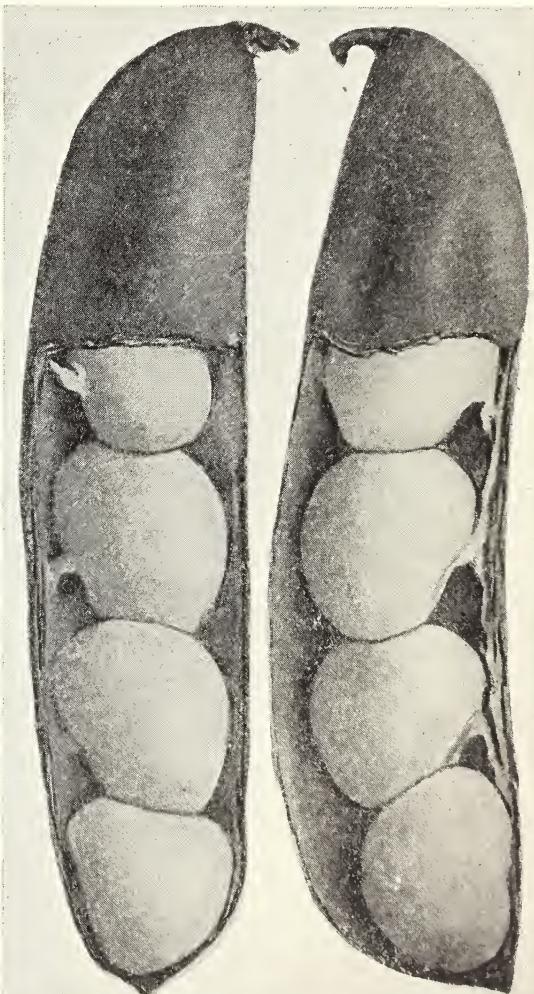
OAK GROVE SEMINARY

DAMARISCOTTA, MAINE

The seeds were fine. I will be glad to give you an editorial endorsement, for I know you have the goods.

G. W. SINGER, Editor *Damariscotta Herald*

We can't sell all the seeds planted, so we sell the best



Fordhook Bush Lima Beans

POLE BEANS, GREEN-POD VARIETIES

Two pounds of seed will plant 175 hills

Kentucky Wonder

This fine variety has been offered under the name of "Old Homestead." An early and very prolific sort, with showy pods which are most excellent for snaps. Vine vigorous, climbing well, and very productive, bearing large clusters of very long pods (often 10 inches long), nearly round, very crisp, always cooking tender when young.

London Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry

The old standard Speckled Cranberry Bean, common in this country for sixty years, and one of the most largely grown. Of excellent quality; a favorite snap and shell variety.



Kentucky Wonder Pole Beans

WAX VARIETIES

Kentucky Wonder Wax

This vigorous Pole Bean is very similar to the green-podded Kentucky Wonder, but the pods are a little broader. They are fleshy and stringless as snaps and of excellent quality, very long, handsome, light yellow. Its earliness and hardiness commend it for northern latitudes. Without doubt, the best Pole Wax Bean.

MERIDEN, CONN.

Last year I purchased some flower seeds from an agent who came to the house, representing your firm. This year I have seen nothing of the agent, and as the seeds are the best I ever had from anywhere, I am anxious to get more this year, if possible.

MRS. MARY PAYNE

Soy Bean (Soja Bean)

An annual legume plant that is valuable as human and stock food and as a soil renovator. The place of Soy Beans in the rotation is as a cleaning or follow crop, putting the land in good condition for alfalfa, or grass, and it is adapted to a wide range of soils, sandy to clay. It is quite resistant to drought and yet able to grow in a soil that is rather wet, and is valued as a grain or seed crop for domestic animals, silage, and for hay. For the culture of Soy Beans the field should be plowed and harrowed, and level or surface planting practised. The use of this Bean is increasing very rapidly in all sections, and it is proving to be one of the most valuable and important forage and feed crops for the farmer. It is almost impossible for weeds to grow or thrive where Soja or Soy Beans are grown. Sow broadcast, $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre.



Soy Beans

BEETS

One ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of drill; 5 pounds, an acre

CULTURE. Sow seed in well-prepared, rich, deep, light loam, in drills $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and 1 inch apart in the drills. Cover an inch deep and firm in the ground by walking over the drills. Keep the plants thinned so that the roots will not crowd, having them finally 6 inches apart. The young plants should be removed when the Beets are 1 to 2 inches in diameter, to make the finest greens. For summer use, seed can be planted as soon as the ground is in condition, but for winter use it is better not to sow until June. When the roots are stored in the cellar for winter use, cover them with sand to keep them from wilting.

TABLE VARIETIES

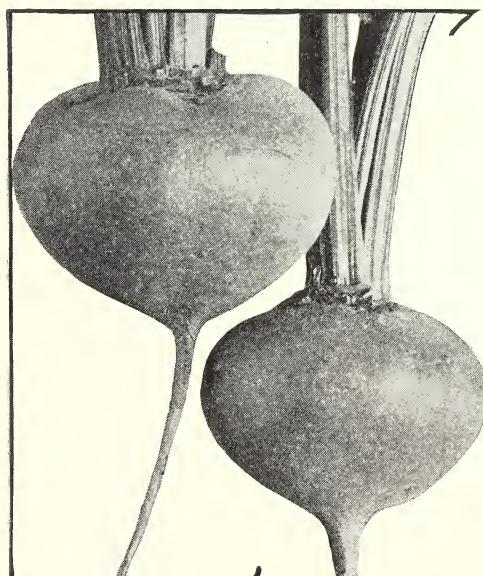
Pine Tree Table

Illustrated on page 5

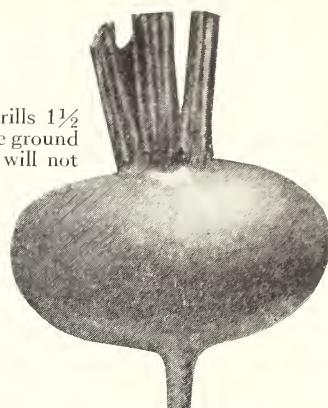
We believe this to be the very best early table Beet. It is exceptionally thick, of the deepest red, and is sweeter, more tender, and smoother than any other Beet we know. Careful selection of the seed roots for many years by our skilled New England growers has produced a uniformity in size, shape, and strong red color which makes it the most desirable sort for early market, both from its superior quality and extreme earliness. A very rapid grower; can be sown as late as July. One of our specialties for years, and we have never heard anything but praise of it.

Early Egyptian

This is the best variety for forcing and for first-early crop outdoors. The tops are small; the leaves dark green, shaded and veined with dark red. The roots are very dark red, moderately thick, a little rounded on top, distinctly flat on the bottom, and about 2 inches in diameter when mature; tender and nice when young. The flesh is dark red, zoned lighter shade, firm, crisp, and tender.



Crosby's Egyptian Beet



Early Egyptian Beet

Crosby's Egyptian

This has been the most popular Beet of the entire list for the market-gardener, and is an excellent early variety for the home garden. The color is a bright red, zoned with a lighter shade of red; very sweet and tender and of excellent quality. It is turnip-shaped, and on this account grows to a marketable size rapidly. Can be sown outside as late as July for winter use.

Detroit Dark Red

A grand, good Beet of perfect turnip-shape, with small tap-root. The skin is dark blood-red and flesh a bright red of the very best quality, sweet, tender, and lasting. All through the country the Detroit has an unequalled reputation and is, perhaps, the best for the home garden. Many planters use no other kind, for its deep red makes it attractive in the

We recommend, in place of any variety in the left column, the use of the variety opposite it in the right column. See page 1.

Blood Turnip	Crosby Egyptian
Dewing's	Crosby Egyptian
Dirigo	Detroit Dark Red
Early Bassano	Early Egyptian
Eclipse	Early Egyptian
Giant Half Sugar	Sugar Rose
Imperial White Sugar	Sugar Rose
Lane's Improved	Sugar Rose
Model Red Globe	Detroit Dark Red

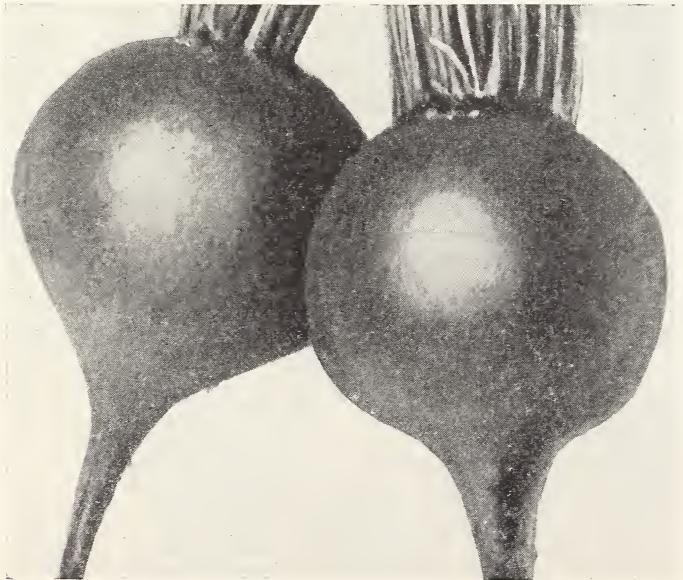


Swiss Chard

grow again so that one planting will furnish greens a long season. Makes a small root. The middle of the leaf or midrib is cooked and eaten like asparagus, as well as for greens in the ordinary manner.

MANGEL-WURZELS

We most strongly recommend the Mangels and Sugar Beets for feeding to cattle, sheep, and swine, as well as poultry. The roots, which can be grown at a trifling cost, grow to a very large size, making a much heavier yield than turnips, and are far more nutritious and fattening as a winter food, very largely increasing the yield of milk from cows and of eggs from hens. The seed we offer is grown in Denmark where the cultivation of roots making high yield of food-stuff has, during late years, been developed to a high degree of perfection. By competitive cultivation, under the control of the Danish Government Root Seed Commissioner, those strains of each variety which give the highest yield of food-stuff, as measured by weight and analysis, are selected and grown for seed. The result has been, as far as Denmark is concerned, a remarkable increase in the yield of food-stuff



Detroit Dark Red Beet

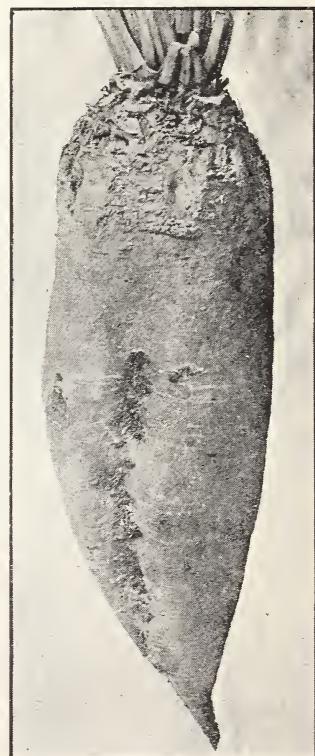
DETROIT DARK RED BEET, continued

market, though not so early as some other sorts. For all seasons and all uses, it is nearer the ideal Beet than any other, and is being more extensively planted for all purposes each year. We believe the flesh, from first to last, runs darker in color than any other sort.

Swiss Chard

USED FOR GREENS ONLY

It is of superior quality, having a delicious mild flavor. Sown early, it makes a rapid growth of broad green leaves, with wide silvery white ribs, and is fit for greens sooner than any other Beet. After cutting, the leaves in abundance of finest quality through



Sludstrup Mangel-Wurzel

MANGEL-WURZELS, continued

per acre. When a consignment is ready for export from Denmark, a label, giving the name of the variety and strain of seed, is placed in each bag. The seller then calls in the Royal Danish Weigher (a sworn official) who draws a sample of 2 kilo (4½ pounds) from the consignment, according to the official regulations for sampling seed, after which he closes the bags and seals each of them with his official seal. The officially drawn sample is sown in the spring under the control of the Government Root Seed Commissioner, who, in the following autumn, is thereby enabled to certify as to the exact quality and strain of the roots resulting from the seed in the corresponding consignment.

Sludstrup

This most wonderful Mangel has been awarded a first-class certificate several times by the Danish Government, the highest honor that can be attained in agricultural circles in Denmark, and the obtaining of which is a very difficult undertaking.

Sludstrup produces a long, reddish yellow root, but not as long as the Mammoth Long Red. It grows more above the ground and is very easily harvested, requiring but little exertion to pull. The size of the roots, like all other varieties, depends entirely upon circumstances; they are frequently grown to a size weighing from 15 to 20 pounds each. The Danish farmers prefer to grow them 6 to 10 pounds each, which is done by allowing less space in and between the rows. The smaller roots contain a higher percentage of dry matter, consequently the crop is more valuable than if large roots are grown.

According to comparative trials made by the Danish Government, this valuable root cropped as follows per acre: Sludstrup, 59,730 pounds of roots, containing 7,818 pounds of dry matter. Mammoth Long Red, 50,930 pounds of roots, containing 6,387 pounds of dry matter. Golden Tankard, 48,950 pounds of roots, containing 5,123 pounds of dry matter.

This shows that Sludstrup produced over 17 per cent more roots and over 23 per cent more dry matter per acre than Mammoth Long Red, and over 22 per cent more roots and over 52 per cent more dry matter than Golden Tankard. The picture on page 10 (greatly reduced) shows the shape of a typical specimen, illustrating how easily the crop can be harvested.

It is very apparent that this splendid root is far superior to any other Mangel, and can easily be advertised as a very heavy cropper and the best Mangel in the world.

Mammoth Long Red

A selection of the Long Red variety. It is the largest of all Mangel-Wurzels, sometimes weighing 20 to 30 pounds. Skin smooth and fine-grained; color a deep red; grows well above ground. These roots, hung a foot or more above the floor in the hen-house, induce exercise and supply the best possible green food for hens in winter. They ought to increase egg-production 25 per cent. Mr. Bentley, of Providence, R. I., raised 750 bushels on a half acre of land from our seed.

**Sugar Rose**

An oval root averaging 10 to 12 inches in length, with skin rose colored above ground and white below; flesh white. Grows about two-thirds above ground. Yields an extraordinary crop for a Sugar variety and contains a much higher percentage of sugar than any other sort. It apparently is a cross between Mammoth Long Red and an improved Sugar variety.

WHITEFIELD, N. H.
I have an excellent crop and like your seeds very much.
EDWIN BETZ

CABBAGE

*One ounce of seed should produce about 3,000 plants.
Set 8,000 early or 6,000 late plants to the acre*

CULTURE. The earliest varieties should be started in hotbeds in February and pricked out into other hotbeds when strong enough; or sow them in coldframes in March and transplant into the garden after frost is past, setting the plants in the garden in rows 2 feet apart and 1½ feet apart in the row. For late varieties, the seed can be sown in the open ground in May, in shallow drills a few inches apart, and transplanted early in July as instructed above. To kill the green cabbage worm, which eats the heads, use "Cabbage Saver." Cabbage, to obtain the highest perfection, should be cultivated and hoed weekly. If the heads are inclined to burst open, growth should be retarded by loosening the roots.



Charleston Wakefield Cabbage

Copenhagen Market

The finest, large, round-headed early Cabbage in cultivation. This valuable new Cabbage from Denmark produces large, globe-shaped heads of light green color which stand longer in the field without bursting than any other variety. It is a vigorous grower and excellent keeper. Grows close to the ground on a short stem and has few outer leaves, permitting closer planting. It is further desirable on account of the remarkable characteristic of maturing the heads all at the same time, thus enabling the grower to gather his crops with less expense and permitting the cleaning of the land at the first cutting.

All Seasons

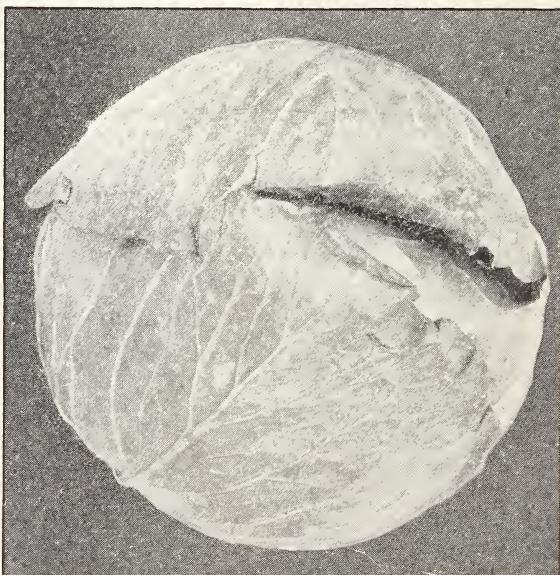
One of the best for second-early and late crops. It is very large and a sure header. Particularly adapted for market gardeners because the heads are extremely hard, round, and solid. Planted a little later, it makes a splendid fall and winter sort. It is remarkable for its ability to stand the hot sun and dry weather. Can be grown either for summer or winter use and is good at either season. See illustration on page 13.

Charleston Wakefield

This is the standard early Cabbage in all the northern markets, a larger acreage of it being planted than all other early sorts combined. It is the best, hardiest, and hardest-heading of the extra-early sorts, and it has few outer leaves, which permits closer packing. The heads are of similar form, although not so pointed, but of equal solidity as the original Jersey Wakefield, while they grow half again as large, reaching full size ten days later.

Early Ballhead

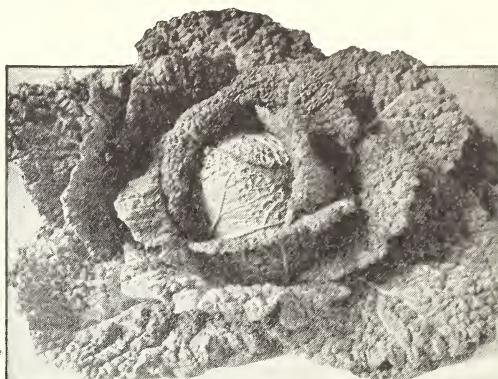
A second-early variety, maturing right after Charleston Wakefield, with hard, firm, long-keeping heads of superb quality. It resembles the winter Danish Ballhead very much, but is smaller and slightly flat on the top. The light green outer leaves show traces of curliness and have a delicate flavor suggestive of Savoy Cabbage; the ribs are very fine. It is large for a summer variety. This Cabbage is taking the same place among the earlies as Danish Ballhead has among the later sorts.



Copenhagen Market Cabbage

American Drumhead Savoy Cabbage

The Savoy Cabbages deserve to be better known in America. They are superior to other Cabbages for cooking, having greater tenderness and delicacy of flavor. American Drumhead Savoy is the best of all, either for market or kitchen-garden, being the most solid-heading sort. The heads are large and possess a fine flavor, as rich as cauliflower. The curled and crimped leaves are of a dark rich green color, the outer leaves growing closely around the head and the inner leaves beautifully blanched.



American Drumhead Savoy Cabbage



Danish Ballhead Cabbage

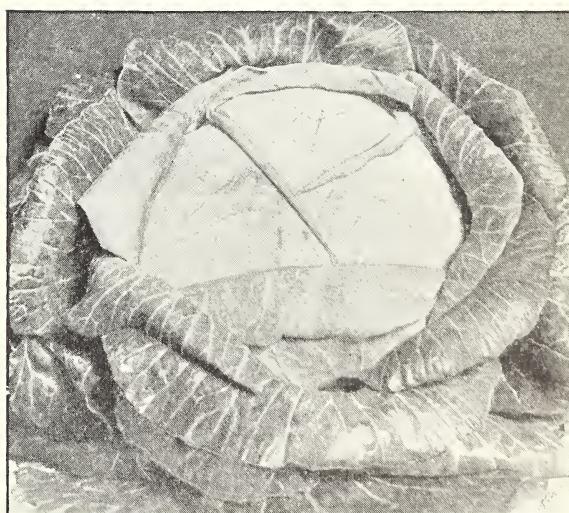
that he has ever grown. We import our seed from the best grower in Denmark.

Mammoth Red Rock

While late in maturing, this is the largest and most reliable heading of all deep red varieties. In good soil the heads will average 10 pounds, yet be tender and of good quality.

We recommend, in place of any variety in the left column, the use of the variety opposite in the right column. See page 1.

Allhead Early	All Seasons
Early Flat Dutch	Early Ballhead
Early Jersey Wakefield	Charleston Wakefield
Early Summer	Early Ballhead
Early Winnigstadt	Charleston Wakefield
Glory of Enkhuizen	Early Ballhead
Hollander	Danish Ballhead
Houser	Danish Ballhead
Prem. Late Flat Dutch	Danish Ballhead
Red Dutch	Mammoth Red Rock
Stone Mason	Danish Ballhead
Succession	All Seasons
Surehead	Danish Ballhead
Volga	Danish Ballhead



All Seasons Cabbage

CARROTS

One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill; 4 pounds, an acre

CULTURE. Use rich, sandy loam, preferably a spot that was planted the year before and which was then heavily dressed and kept free from weeds. For summer use, plant a short variety, the Oxheart, as early in the spring as the ground can be prepared, putting in drills 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, covering the seed $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch deep and pressing soil firm over it. When the plants are well started, thin them to 2 to 6 inches apart in the row, according to the size of the variety. Carrot seed is slow to germinate and it is a good idea to mix a little radish seed with it, that the radish may mark the rows and allow earlier cultivation than can otherwise be made.

Oxheart

A very short and thick stump-rooted variety that grows very rapidly, the roots attaining a weight of over a pound. It is tender, of good flavor, of a deep red shade, and is a variety we can recommend for the home garden as well as to market gardeners for early use. Can be pulled by hand, and is adapted to hard, stiff soils because of its shape. Illustrated in color on page 6.

Danvers Half-Long

This famous variety originated in Danvers, Mass., and is highly valued by all gardeners and largely used on account of its

We recommend, in place of any variety in the left column, the use of the variety opposite it in the right column. See page 1.

Chantenay	Oxheart
Guerande	Oxheart
Short Horn	Oxheart



Danvers Half-Long Carrots
Also illustrated in color on page 6

productiveness. The roots are smooth, of a very dark orange color, and of the finest table quality. It is also profitable to grow as a field crop for stock feeding. It is probably more grown in New England than any other variety, as it is believed to yield more weight per acre.

Improved Long Orange

Uniform and very smooth, always well formed and of large size. It is a good keeper, of fine table quality for winter use and highly nutritious for stock.

CITRON

One ounce of seed will plant 50 hills; 3 pounds, an acre

CULTURE. Same as for Melon.

New England Preserving, or Red-Seeded

The best for home use. Round, handsome melons, striped and marbled with light green; flesh white and solid. The melon from which the accompanying photograph was taken was grown here at Franklin.

SOUTHBORO, MASS.

Your seeds, shipped to me this spring, were by far the best I have purchased in my eight years on this farm.

JOSEPH W. TINKHAM



New England Preserving Citron

CAULIFLOWER

One ounce of seed should produce 3,000 plants

CULTURE. Start the young plants the same as instructed for cabbage. When ready to set the plants where they are to grow, select, if possible, ground which has not been cropped with other vegetables the previous year, dressing it heavily and watering copiously. When the heads are forming, tie tops of the leaves together with soft twine to shut out the sun and rain and to keep the heads white and attractive. After the heads begin to form, do not allow them to grow too rapidly as there is sometimes a tendency to shoot up green leaves in the middle of the heads and thus spoil them.

Early Snowball

The most popular standard sort. It is dwarf and compact in habit of growth, and can be planted as close as 1½ feet each way for forcing when space is limited. A very early sort, and under good treatment every plant will produce a head of the finest quality.

Dry Weather

An acquisition of great value, filling a long-felt want. No other variety will, to our knowledge, so surely produce heads under unfavorable weather conditions. The large leaves afford the maximum of protection in the hottest, driest months. Heads are of close texture, larger than Snowball, snow-white, of fine quality, and mature two to three weeks later. Our seed is Danish grown.



Early Snowball Cauliflower

CELERY

*One ounce of seed should produce 6,000 plants;
1/4 pound will plant an acre*

CULTURE. For early Celery, sow Golden Self-blanching in flats under glass during February or March, keeping the soil wet and the temperature not over 60 degrees; then prick out into other flats. In May or June, set the plants in very rich, well-prepared land, in rows 3 feet apart and 6 inches apart in the rows. For late Celery start seeds in flats or the open ground, remembering that the seed is slow to germinate and the soil must be kept damp. Transplant as instructed above, early in July. As plants grow, earth them up to blanch (gathering the leaves together so that the earth will not fall between them), and this should be repeated every few days until only the tops of the plants are visible. It may be blanched by means of boards 12 to 15 inches wide, set on edge on each side of the row, thereby holding the plants compact. Celery blanched by this latter method is not of such fine quality as blanched with earth.

Golden Self-Blanching

This is the standard Celery for early use. It is in condition as early in the fall as any and we have yet to find a strain better in quality and appearance than our stock of Golden Self-blanching. Critical gardeners depend upon this to produce their finest early Celery and it is excellent for the home garden. The plants are of medium size, compact and

stocky, with yellowish green foliage. As they mature the inner stems and leaves turn a beautiful golden yellow, so that blanching is effected at a



Golden Self-Blanching Celery

minimum expenditure of time and labor. Its handsome color, crispness, tenderness, freedom from stringiness, and fine nutty flavor have established it as a superior first-early sort. We import our seed.

CORN

CULTURE. Corn should be planted on well-worked, rich, light, dry loam, after the ground becomes thoroughly warm. Where the green Corn or dry Shell Corn is desired, it should be planted in rows 3 feet apart and the hills $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in the row. Planting of Sweet Corn should be made two weeks apart, as recommended for beans, so that the green Corn may be fit for the table until heavy frosts have killed all further growth. The thick-husked varieties, such as Hopedale, will fill up and remain in fine eating condition for a considerable time after the frost has killed all the leaves on the plants. Cultivation of Corn should always be flat and shallow. Corn for fodder should be planted in drills and the richer the soil the more ensilage will be produced and the tenderer the quality.

FIELD VARIETIES

In drills 3 feet apart, use $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of seed per acre; broadcast, $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre. Field Corn weighs 56 pounds per bushel

Nearly all Seed Corn sold in New England is simply good western Corn taken, in some cases, from the cars of western grain as they come to the eastern mill for grinding, kiln-dried, not pure as to variety because not grown particularly for seed—just the good product of the western farmer who had no idea of growing seed stock. That is not first-quality Seed Corn.

Our Field Corn is grown by the oldest and most extensive strictly Seed Corn-grower in the United States. He is not growing Corn for stock, but to plant—everlastingly striving to give his growing crop every advantage that it may produce the finest, plumpest, ripest ear possible. Such care is worth while. It means the difference between a fair result and a big result to the planter; between coming out “even” at harvest, and coming out with a good profit.

The entire difference in cost at planting is less than a dollar an acre, so slight it would never be known, but the difference of five to ten tons extra silage per acre means something along next March or April.

The varieties listed below are for fodder and ensilage.

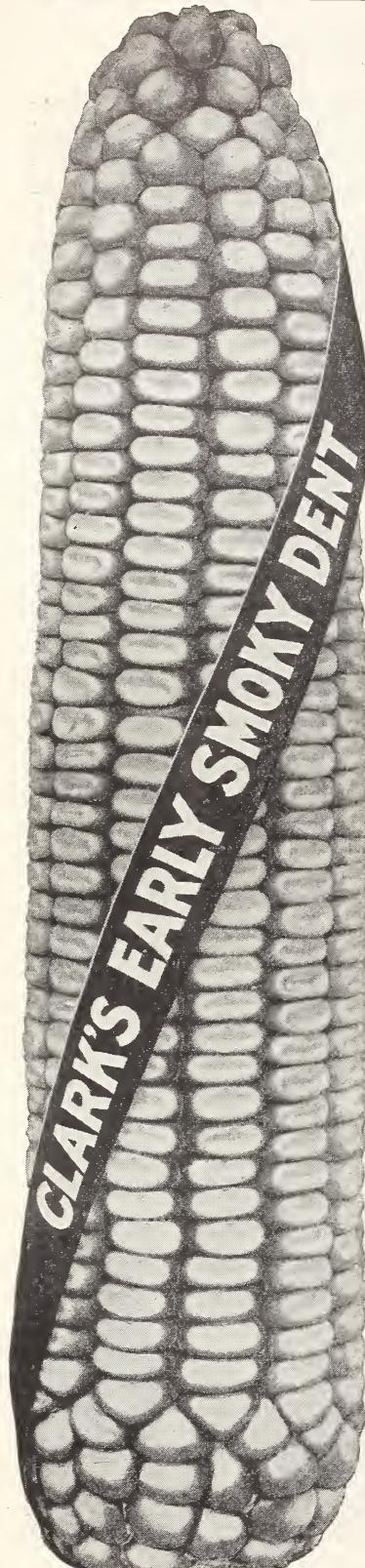
Early Lakeside

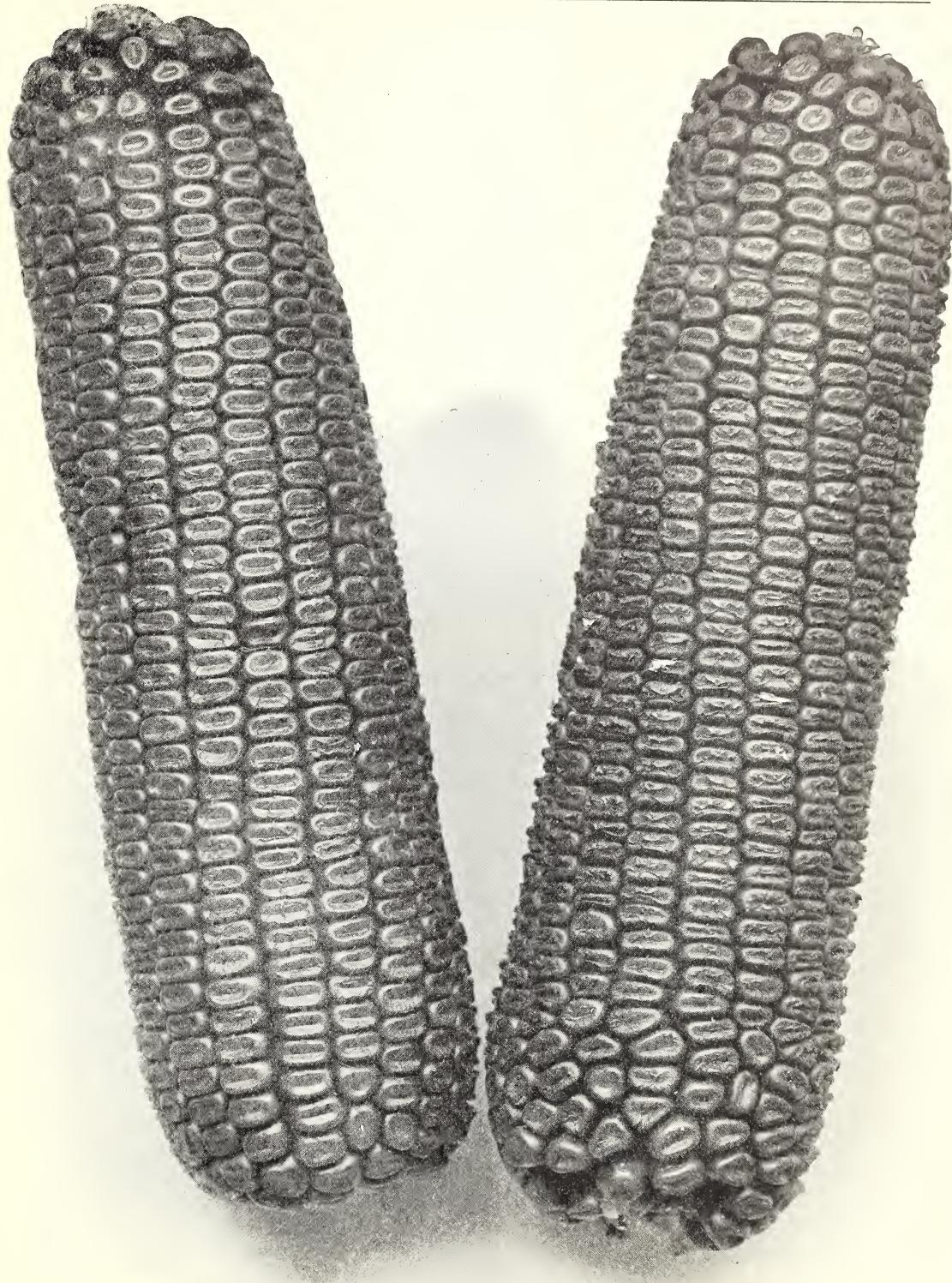
This Corn has the most perfectly shaped ear, economical grain, and is the earliest Dent variety we know. It is of bright orange color, has good-sized stalk and ear, small cob, is very rich in oil and starch, and is the purest yellow Dent Corn grown. It was originated by A. A. Chatfield, of Fulton County, Ohio. The purpose was to obtain a Corn that would yield big crops and mature early, before the frost in the big swamps of Fulton County. In a recent contest, a boy grew $88\frac{1}{4}$ bushels (shelled) Early Lakeside Corn on one acre of land and was awarded as prize—a trip to Washington, D. C. Our grower writes, “It is the earliest Dent Corn in cultivation.”

Clark's Early Smoky Dent

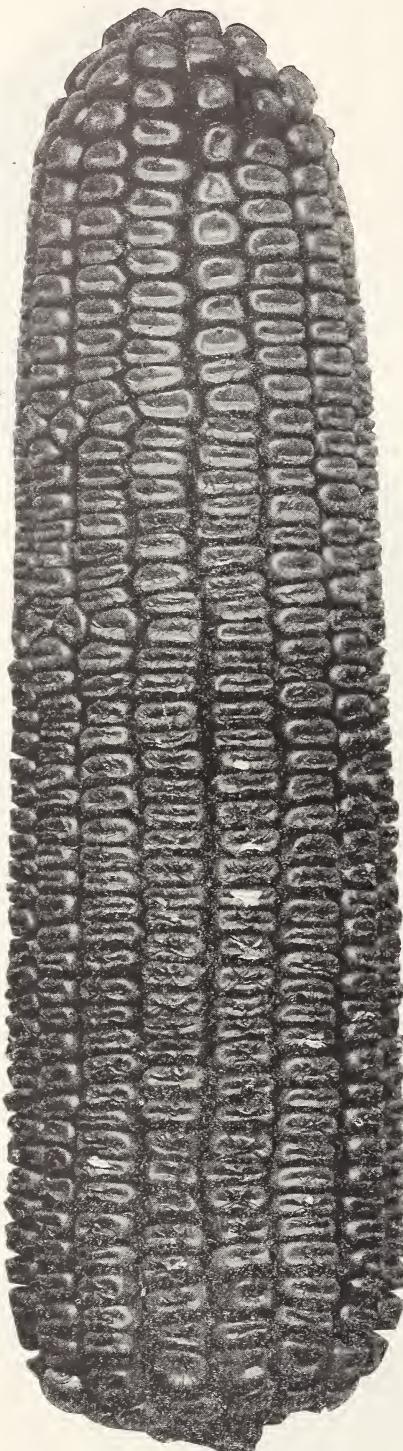
A new Dent Corn, and, we believe, the heaviest yielder of any extremely early variety. It is a very hardy grower, prolific, and has nice leafy stocks, averaging 8 feet or more in height. The stocks often carry two ears, measuring 8 to 10 inches in length, well filled with good sound kernels of a dark red shade, tipped with pure white, making it very handsome in appearance.

This Corn can be grown anywhere that Early Canada or Pine Tree Flint matures, and our growers report that it





Early Lakeside Field Corn



Cuban Giant Field Corn



Grains of Cuban Giant Field Corn

CLARK'S EARLY SMOKY DENT CORN, continued

is ten days earlier than the Early Canada. It was grown by the originators four years before introducing it to the trade, and they state that it is superior to any Dent Corn as to earliness of maturity, size, quality, and yield. Our trials have been highly satisfactory, fulfilling all the claims that the growers make for it.

Cuban Giant

Without question, the greatest Corn for fodder and ensilage that we can offer. We first heard of it in New Hampshire, where a few thrifty farmers had discovered its merits and were growing it exclusively for filling their big silos. We have found, by test in all parts of New England, that it is a perfect fodder and ensilage Corn. The grains are creamy white, very large, showy, and of particularly strong vitality, a high point in its favor. The fodder, which is of finest flavor, grows on the stalks in great quantities—under good culture to the height of 16 to 18 feet. It is the best milk-producer of all the ensilage Corns, being almost as sweet and tender as Sugar Corn. Our seed is fresh, clean, and pure. We give herewith a photograph of kernels taken from an ear picked at random from a pile of our Cuban Giant. Nor was the ear

all shelled to secure the kernels, but these samples were pulled out from a little space covered by a silver quarter.

Pine Tree Flint Corn

South of New Hampshire we can offer no better Corn for kitchen use, both for meal and to make New England hulled Corn. Those with fastidious tastes prefer it to any other for cooking. The ears are long and the slender cobs are plated golden with plump, rich yellow kernels. The stalks give a large crop of fodder. It is valuable for catt'e because the elements which make it valuable for man are the same as for stock—protein, oil and starch.

POP CORN

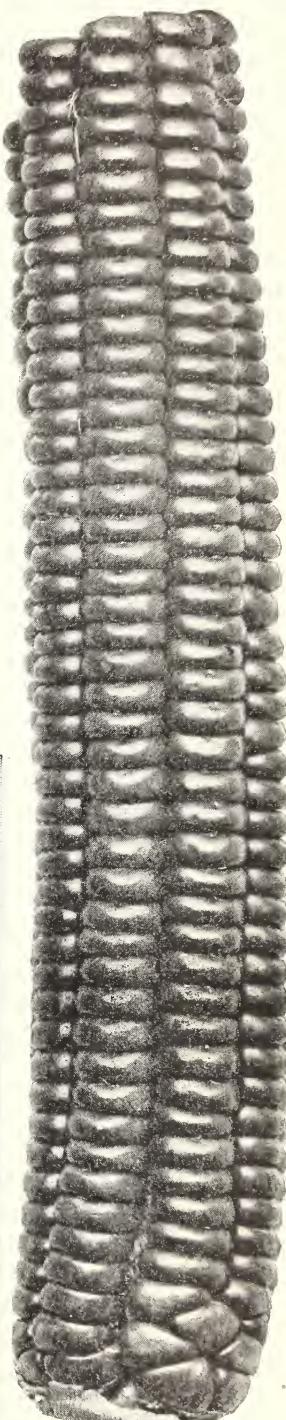
One pound of seed will plant 400 hills; 36 pounds, an acre

Red Beauty

A novelty of real merit. The kernels are a beautiful glossy dark crimson, borne on full ears of extra-good length. When popped, it opens snow-white, in striking contrast to the dry kernel. Season is fully as early as White Rice.

White Rice

A standard and popular variety. Ears short; kernels long, pointed, white. Pops tender and is of fine flavor. Corn for popping should not be kept too dry—it will not pop as well as when retaining its natural moisture.



Pine Tree Flint Corn

Next year I will want a much larger amount of Seed Corn—probably 10 to 15 bushels—for your Corn came up fine. The neighbors noticed how even it came up and asked me where I got my seed, and I told them, so, without doubt, you people will get a larger order for Seed Corn from this neighborhood. (Early Lakeside and Cuban Giant were planted.)

PITTSFIELD, Vt.

W. J. GAGNON

SWEET or SUGAR CORN

2 pounds of seed will plant 200 hills; 10 pounds, an acre

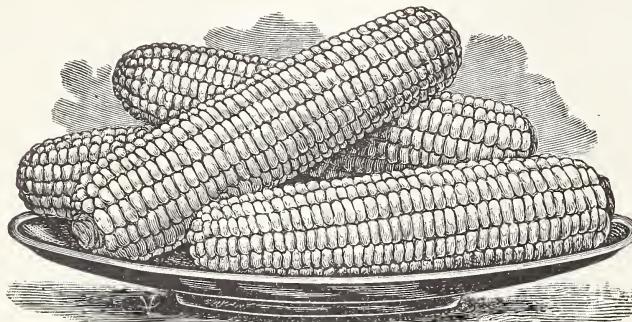
Cobb's Golden Bantam

An improved strain of the Golden Bantam and has a much larger ear

Retains the hardiness, earliness, and sweetness of the original, and increasing the yield very much by a larger ear. This makes it far more valuable for the market gardener and, of course, more satisfactory for the home garden. Again and again have our customers written us that, once tasted, they can get their people to eat no other variety, early or late. Cobb's Golden Bantam overcomes all the deficiencies of the other early sorts and retains the good qualities of the later kinds. Our seed is grown in New Hampshire and is just suited to the New England climate.

Golden Bantam

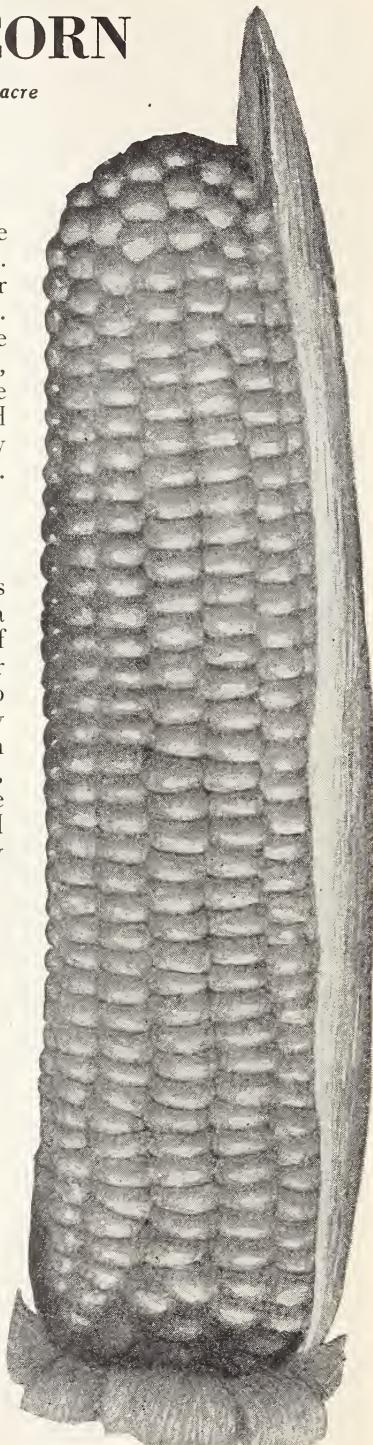
We doubt if any new introduction in the seed line has become so generally known and esteemed in as short a time as this Corn. It is particularly hardy, admitting of early planting, and grows about 4 feet tall, bearing two or more ears well above the ground. The ears are about 5 to 6 inches long, filled well over the top with firm, meaty golden yellow kernels, and remains in prime eating condition longer than any of the white varieties. It is very early, yet sweeter than any other Sugar Corn, except the late sorts like Hopedale and Stowell's Evergreen. More and more are planters using this variety exclusively and by successive plantings covering the entire season.



Red Cory Sweet Corn

Red Cory

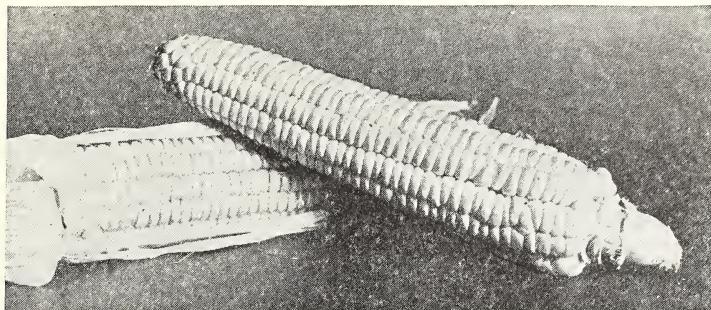
A very early sort, in fact, the earliest of the large-eared varieties. The ears are of good size and the kernel large and sweet. Particularly adapted to New England, having originated here, and will please anyone for table use, while its earliness and good size make it profitable for market, many claiming it as paying a sort as they plant.



Cobb's Golden Bantam Sweet Corn

Crosby's Sweet Corn

This is the favorite second-early variety, and but few surpass it in quality and productiveness. The ears are about 7 inches long, bearing 10 to 12 rows of small white kernels. We have a fine pure strain of this excellent Corn.

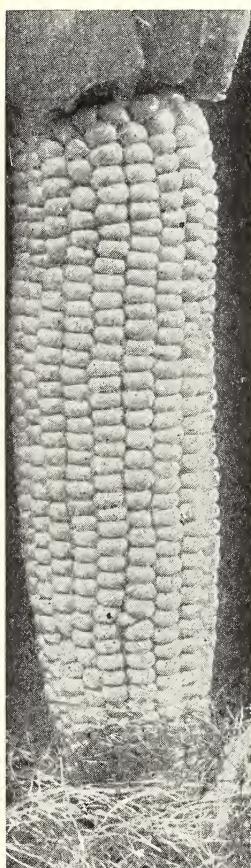


Hopedale Sweet Corn

Hopedale

The sweetest and richest Sweet Corn yet introduced, following Cory in season. The ears are very large, with 12 rows of pure white kernels, tender and full of milk. Very productive,

yielding two or three large ears to the stalk. By planting early and at intervals later, it produces a crop throughout the season that can not be excelled. We never tasted a sweeter white Corn, and our customers render the same verdict.



Stowell's Evergreen



Crosby's Sweet Corn

Stowell's Evergreen

The most popular of all the late sorts. If planted at the same time as the earlier kinds, it will keep the table supplied until October. It is hardy and very productive of large ears, very tender and sugary, remaining a long time in fresh condition. Perhaps excelled in quality by no other late Corn except Hopedale.

We recommend, in place of any variety in the left column, the use of the variety opposite it in the right column. See page 1.

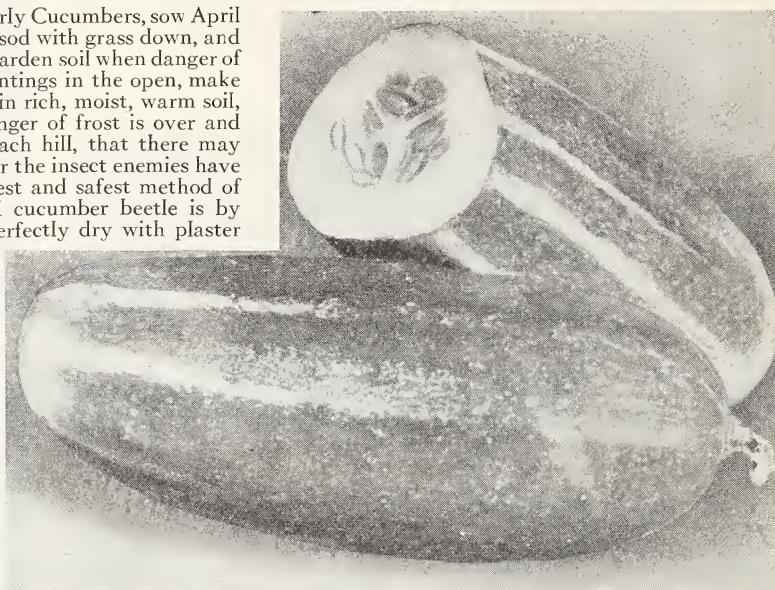
Country Gentleman	Stowell's Evergreen
Golden Nugget, Sweet	Cobb's Golden Bantam
Kendall's Early Giant	Hopedale
Marblehead Mammoth	Hopedale
Peep o'Day	Golden Bantam
Quincy Market	Crosby
Shoe Peg	Stowell's Evergreen
White Cory	Golden Bantam
Golden Giant	Cobb's Golden Bantam

*Everybody should plant Cobb's Golden Bantam Corn—
there's nothing like it.*

CUCUMBER

CULTURE. For very early Cucumbers, sow April 1, in a hotbed, on pieces of sod with grass down, and transplant entire into rich garden soil when danger of frost is over. For later plantings in the open, make hills 4 feet apart each way in rich, moist, warm soil, commencing as soon as danger of frost is over and putting a dozen seeds in each hill, that there may still be plenty of plants after the insect enemies have done their work. The easiest and safest method of fighting the yellow striped cucumber beetle is by dusting the leaves when perfectly dry with plaster paris. This needs to be repeated once a week, as new leaves form, or after a rain. When danger of insects is over, thin out to five plants in a hill. To secure the largest quantity of fruit, none should be allowed to ripen on the plants—the more fruits picked the more the plants will produce. Repeated plantings can be made until the middle of June, and this last planting is early enough for pickles.

*One ounce of seed will plant 50 hills;
2 pounds, an acre*



Early Cyclone Cucumbers

SLICING VARIETIES

Early Cyclone

It is not only the earliest Cucumber in cultivation, being fully two weeks ahead of White Spine, but is shorter, thicker, and holds its deep green color better than any other early variety. The fruit is uniform in size and shape. It is very prolific, a single plant often producing a dozen shapely Cucumbers, valuable either for slicing or pickles. We, of course, grow many varieties, but for the home garden we always plant Early Cyclone, as it proves the most productive and the finest quality for slicing. It is wonderfully productive of pickling size fruits, and if they are kept closely picked, the vines will continue to bear fruit throughout the longest season. For market purposes, except to private trade, it is not so valuable, for stores demand size, regardless of quality, but for home use, where quality is desired, it is the best sort in existence, we think.



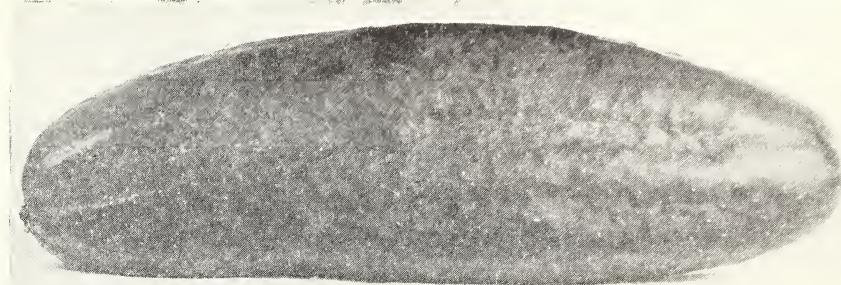
White Spine

See page 23 for description

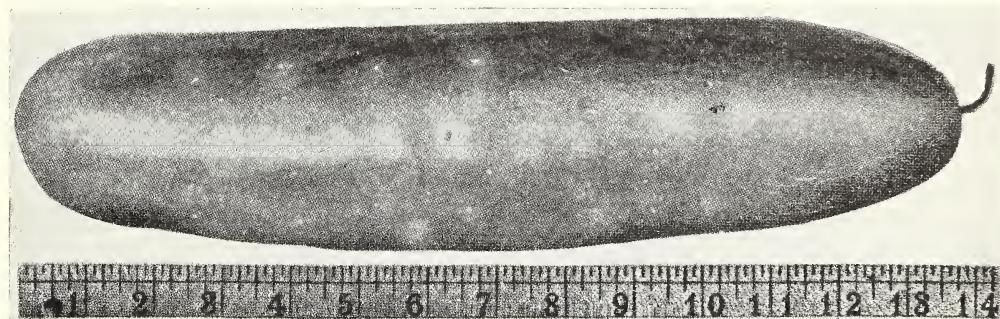
Improved White Spine Cucumber

This is an exceedingly handsome and uniform standard early variety. Ours is an especially selected grade which makes it rank among the very best for slicing. It is very productive, crisp, smooth, and regular in form, well colored, and fine flavored. A valuable variety to plant for early market.

**Davis
Perfect
Cucumber**



The best northern market Cucumber of the extra-long White Spine type. It is a new variety and, since its introduction, has jumped into such prominence that it may rightfully be regarded as the most popular variety of its type today. The Davis Perfect has been most carefully selected by a veteran outdoor and greenhouse grower of Cucumbers, for length, slimness, and its dark green color. It is a most vigorous grower and prolific yielder, in spite of its length and size, and resists blight longer than most varieties. Equally valuable for indoor, frame, and outdoor planting.



Improved Long Green Cucumber

This fine Cucumber grows from 12 to 15 inches or more in length and is of superior quality. The young fruit is so very largely used for pickling that it has become a standard sort for that purpose, and the full-sized fruits are in high favor for making ripe Cucumber pickles. The vines are strong growers, and always produce fruit in great abundance, making it one of the most productive varieties in cultivation. We have the improved strain which has for years been decidedly popular.

Boston Pickling

This is a distinct, very prolific, and very popular variety, largely planted for pickles. The fruits average 4 to 5 inches in length when large enough for slicing, and are of excellent quality, highly esteemed for producing medium-sized pickles. If the fruits are gathered as soon as large enough for pickles, the vines will continue bearing through a long season.



Boston Pickling

We recommend, in place of any variety in the left column, the use of the variety opposite it in the right column. See page 1.

**Cool and Crisp
Cumberland
Early Cluster
Fordhook Famous**

**Boston Pickling
Boston Pickling
Early Cyclone
Davis Perfect**

DANDELION

One ounce of seed will sow 200 feet of drill

CULTURE. Sow early, in drills $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, covering seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep; when well established, thin the plants to 1 foot apart and keep well-hoed during the summer. The leaves are ready to cut the second spring. The quality can be improved by blanching—place two boards over the rows thus: A.

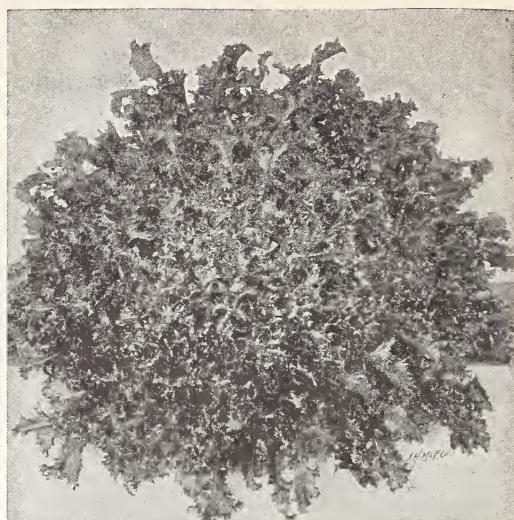
Large-Leaved Garden

The French Garden Dandelion is superior to the native field sort, being far more tender and richer flavored, this obviating, to some extent, the bitter taste. The leaves are very large, fully double the size of the common Dandelion. Blanching, by partly excluding the light, renders the plant more tender and of quicker, more reliable growth.

ENDIVE

One ounce of seed will sow 150 feet of drill and should produce about 3,000 plants

CULTURE. Endive is chiefly planted in mid-summer for winter use, but can be sown early for summer eating. Select rich, moist soil and sow in shallow drills, 1 foot apart; when plants are well established, thin out to 1 foot apart. When nearly full grown, draw the tops together when perfectly dry and tie loosely with coarse twine, to blanch the heads; leave this shape for two to three weeks. Before freezing weather the plants should be lifted, with a little dirt adhering to the roots, and set in the cold cellar where they will keep in good condition well into winter.



Mammoth Curled Endive. See also colored illustration on page 6

Mammoth Curled Endive

The most popular sort and superior to the old Green Curled. Hardy and a vigorous grower. Leaves deep green, very crisp, tufty, and full; mid-rib pure white, with large white heart; fleshy and tender. Equally suitable for planting in spring, summer, or fall. See illustration in color on page 6.

Broad-Leaved

Large, solid heads of thick green leaves which can be blanched a fine white. Excellent for salads and also makes delicious cooked greens.

KALE

One ounce will sow 200 feet of row

CULTURE. The same as for cabbage, although it can be planted much later and is used to a great extent for winter greens. It is said to be improved by a light touch of frost, and, in some cases, is dug out of the snow, thawed out in cold water, and cooked.

Dwarf Scotch

Many consider this the finest flavored green grown as it lacks the bitter taste of many other varieties. It grows about 2 feet high and produces an abundance of very curly and wrinkled, dark green, thick, succulent leaves which remain green and tender until covered by snow



Dwarf Scotch Kale

HUDSON FALLS, N. Y.

The seed came fine, and am much pleased with it. Enclosed find money order for \$12.30, and many thanks.

LETTUCE

One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill
CULTURE. The same as for cabbage.

Early Curled Simpson

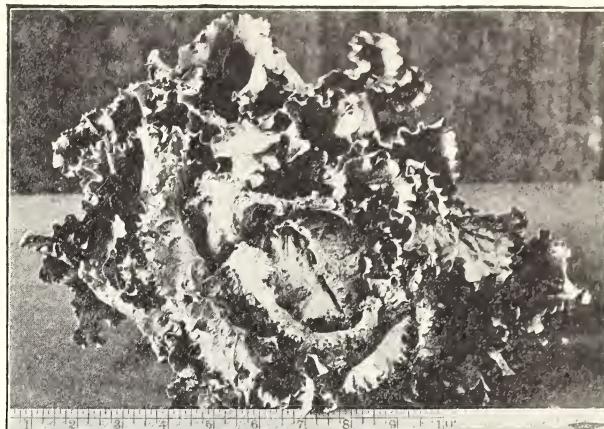
The best sort for forcing or earliest outdoor planting. This variety does not form a head, but a compact mass of exceedingly tender leaves of excellent quality. It is a rapid grower, matures early, and stands heat well. Particularly adapted to use as a garnish with salads. The easiest variety to grow successfully outdoors, and should be planted by those who have difficulty in getting the other varieties to form a head.

Denver Market

An early Head Lettuce, good either for forcing or the open ground. The large, solid heads of light green color are crisp and tender and very slow to go to seed. The leaves are beautifully curled and crimped, like the Savoy cabbage. In the open ground, the heads grow 12 to 16 inches in diameter and weigh 14 ounces. Keeps in perfect condition a long time after pulling. A good sort for market gardeners.

Black-Seeded Tennisball

A decidedly butter variety, strictly cabbage heading, and early to intermediate in season. Plant compact or slightly spreading,

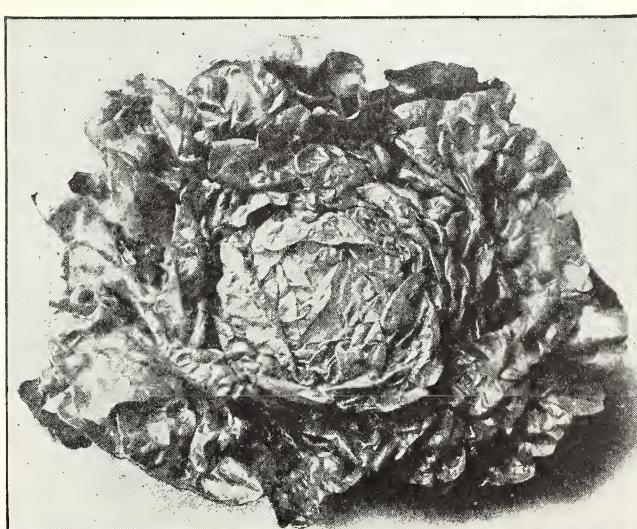


Denver Market Lettuce

forming a large, globular, firm, well-blanced head with leaves closely overlapping one another. The leaves are broad, excessively blistered and crumpled, light green, never spotted or brownish, of excellent quality, delicate, sweet, buttery in flavor. In the vicinity of Boston and New York it is more largely grown by market gardeners in summer than any other variety.

Improved Hanson

Largely used in private gardens because in table quality it is perfection. It withstands the hot sun, and is one of the very finest kinds to grow for market purposes. The heads are very large, of fine form, deliciously sweet, tender, and crisp, even to the outer edges, and free from bitter taste. The color is green outside and white within.



Black-Seeded Tennisball Lettuce

We recommend, in place of any variety in the left column, the use of the variety opposite it in the right column. See page 1.

Big Boston

Improved Hanson

Crumple-leaved

Black-seeded Tennisball

Deacon

Black-seeded Tennisball

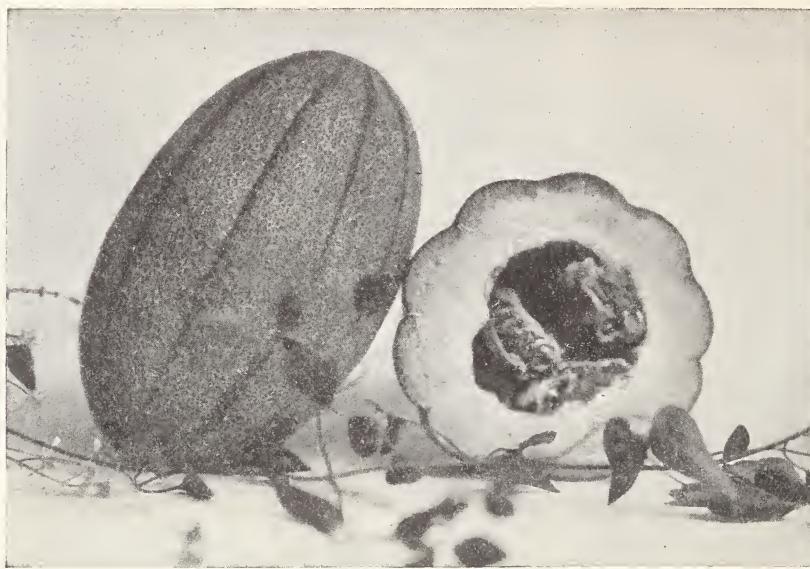
Grand Rapids

Improved Hanson

Prizehead

Black-seeded Tennisball

Inoculate your legumes with Edward's Bacteria. See page 65.



Long Yellow Muskmelon

MUSKMELONS or CANTALOUPES

One ounce of seed will plant 50 hills; 2 pounds, an acre

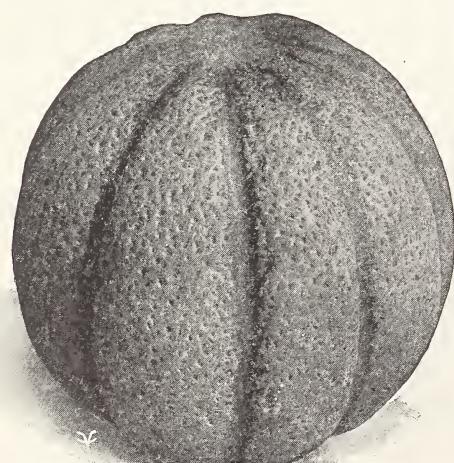
CULTURE. The same as for cucumbers, except that they should be planted 5 to 6 feet apart.

Extra-Early Hackensack

Ten days earlier than Hackensack. Very productive of fine fruit weighing from 5 to 10 pounds, round, flattened at both ends, and well ribbed. Skin is beautifully netted and the flesh is light green, a little coarse, but rich and sugary.

Hoodoo

This new melon was bred and named by Mr. Paul Rose, the melon specialist, who



Hoodoo Muskmelon

claims it to be an ideal basket and crate melon. The fruit is of medium size, round, heavily netted; flesh very thick and of rich orange color, handsome appearance, and of the sweetest flavor. Average weight of melon, 2 pounds. The seed cavity is small and the rind is very tough, making it a good shipper. A vigorous grower and a heavy cropper. Good medium-sized midseason melon for home or market gardener.

Long Yellow

A most excellent variety and the largest of the yellow-fleshed Cantaloupes. It is very productive of fine-grained, sweet, and melting fruit; ribbed and netted. It is coming to be most popular in the East, and well it may. Some people never learn to like Cantaloupes until they have eaten this variety and for our own eating we select this in preference to any other sort.

We recommend, in place of any variety in the left column, the use of the variety opposite it in the right column. See page 1.

Emerald Gem	Hoodoo
Miller's Cream	Long Yellow
Montreal Nutmeg	Long Yellow
Netted Gem	Early Hackensack
Osage Orange	Long Yellow
Rocky Ford	Early Hackensack

Hollow Crown Parsnips

The best variety for general use.
For full description see page 30.



Yellow Globe Danvers Onion Southport Red Globe Onion Southport White Globe Onion

Three of the finest varieties grown.
For full description see pages 29 and 30.



Mignonette

Beautiful to work in bouquets.
For full description see page 49.

Single Petunias

Produce their handsome sweet-scented flowers throughout the summer if a little care is given them.

For full description see page 51.

Victorian Pansy Mixture

The finest Pansy Seed Mixture offered by any seed-house.

For full description see page 50.



WATERMELONS

*One ounce of seed will plant 40 hills;
3 pounds an acre*

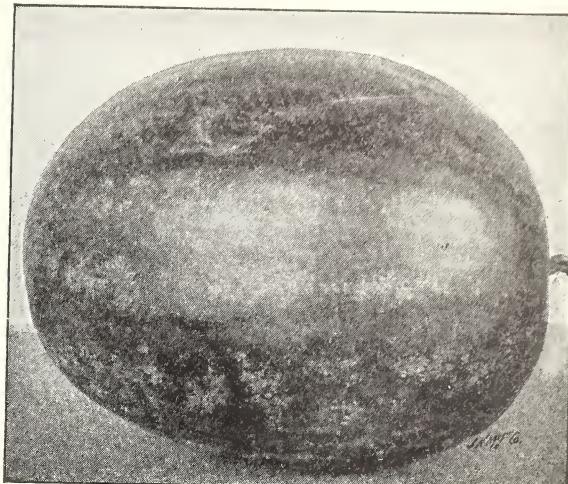
CULTURE. The same as for cucumbers, except that they should be planted 6 to 8 feet apart.

Cole's Early

A most delicious and productive sort for the family garden, succeeding in the northern states where melons never ripened before. Fruit is not large, seldom over 12 inches long and 9 inches in diameter, but makes up for lack of size by bearing prolifically, throughout the season, a solid fruit with thin rind. Flesh bright red, luscious, crisp and delicate in texture, cool, sweet, and sparkling. It is the earliest variety and the best one for the amateur.

Kleckley's Sweet

The sweetest and best of all Watermelons. Large, oblong fruit, 20 inches long by 10 or 12 inches in diameter. The skin is dark green; flesh bright scarlet; the rind only about half an inch in thickness, and ripens close to the skin. The scarlet flesh is extremely sweet and melting and is of such texture that it leaves no strings of pulp whatever in eating. Because of its thin rind, the melon is better for home use than for shipping, it being the best table melon. Still, because of its unexcelled quality, many are grown in New Jersey and shipped north.



Cole's Early Watermelon

We recommend, in place of any variety in the left column, the use of the variety opposite it in the right column. See page 1.

Halbert Honey
Mountain Sweet
Phinney's Early
Tom Watson

Kleckley's Sweet
Kleckley's Sweet
Cole's Early
Kleckley's Sweet

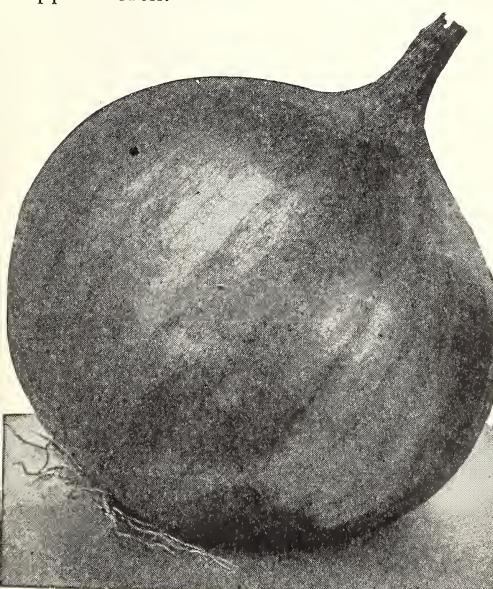
ONION

One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill; 4 pounds on acre

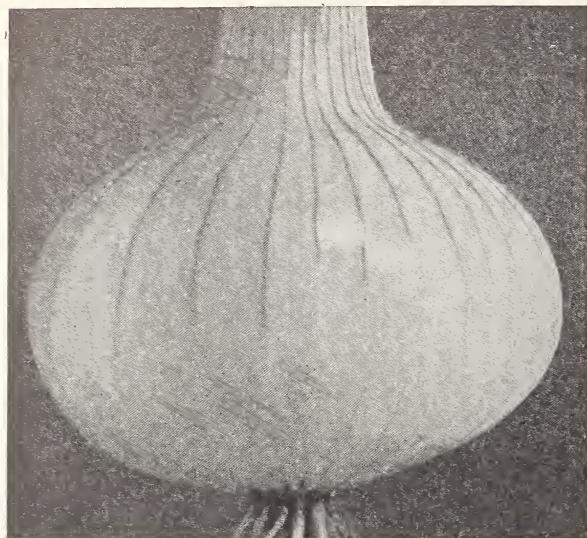
CULTURE. As soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, sow in rich sandy soil in drills 1 foot apart, covering seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. When the plants are well started, thin to 3 to 4 inches apart. They should be hoed weekly and no weeds allowed to grow. To produce Onions of immense size, either for fancy trade or for show purposes, start the seed under glass in February or March, transplant in the open ground as soon as the frost is over, and keep cultivated as above suggested. Onions should be stored in open crates holding not over a bushel, giving plenty of ventilation, and in a room with uniform temperature just above freezing. Our Onion seed is Connecticut grown. We do not handle Onion Sets.

Yellow Globe Danvers

This is a fine strain of Danvers Onion and much superior to most seed sold for Yellow Globe. It is of good shape and size and will produce all marketable Onions. Skin is thin, yellow; flesh firm, fine-grained, mild. One of the best cropping sorts. A good keeper.



Yellow Globe Danvers Onion



Prizetaker Onion

Southport White Globe

Because of its beautiful appearance, this Onion commands the highest prices in the New York market. In form it is like the Southport Red Globe, but is silvery white in color, 2 to 3 inches in diameter, of delicious flavor, and a good keeper if stored in a cool, dark, dry place.

Prizetaker Onion

Although a very large Onion, growing 4 inches in diameter, it is hardy and a fair keeper. The outside skin is a rich straw-yellow while the flesh is white, solid, crisp and mild. It bottoms well, is free from stiff necks, and is very productive. It grows from 12 to 18 inches in circumference, attracts marked attention and sells for double price.

Southport Red Globe

A large, handsome, globe-shaped variety, extremely productive, and matures quite early. It is a perfect globe-shape, with skin of a rich glossy red and very firm, fine-grained, white flesh. A good keeper. The demand for this variety is rapidly increasing. Illustrated in color on page 27.

We recommend, in place of any variety in the left column, the use of the variety opposite it in the right column. See page 1.

Any red variety Southport Red Globe
 Any white variety Southport White Globe
 Any yellow variety Yellow Globe Danvers

PARSNIP

One ounce of seed will sow 200 feet of drill; 5 pounds, an acre

CULTURE. The same as for carrot. Parsnip seed is very slow to germinate, especially if the ground is dry, and it will sometimes be in the ground for a month before getting enough moisture to germinate. Only enough roots for winter use should be dug in the fall as they are much improved for spring use by being left in the ground through the winter and dug as wanted after the frost is gone.

Hollow Crown

The large oblong roots end somewhat abruptly in the tap-root, and the smooth, white flesh is tender and well flavored. The best variety for general use. Also called "Large Sugar." Illustrated in color on page 27.

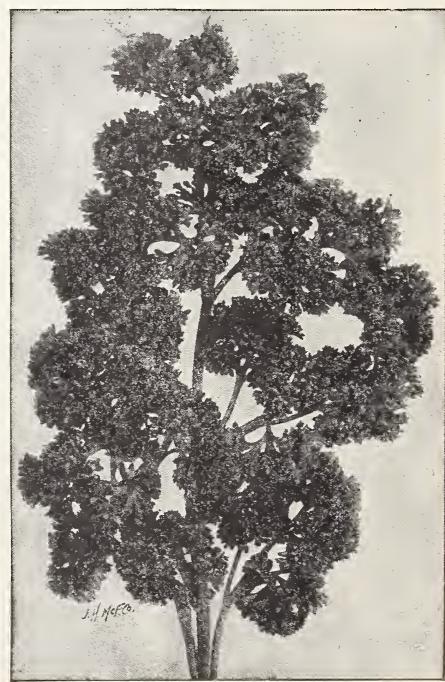
PARSLEY

One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill

CULTURE. Soak the seed over night in tepid water, then sow in rich soil, in drills 1 foot apart, and cover $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Thin the plants to 4 inches apart, and, when they are 3 inches high, cut off all the leaves. The plants will then make a new growth of leaves of much finer quality than the first. Seed should be sown as early in the spring as ground can be worked.

Champion Moss Curled

Leaves beautifully curled. The best Parsley for garnishing and for flavoring sauces, dressings, etc.



Champion Moss Curled Parsley

PEAS

*Two pounds of seed will sow 100 feet of drill; 3 bushels, an acre
Smooth Peas weigh 60 pounds per bushel; Wrinkled Peas, 56 pounds*

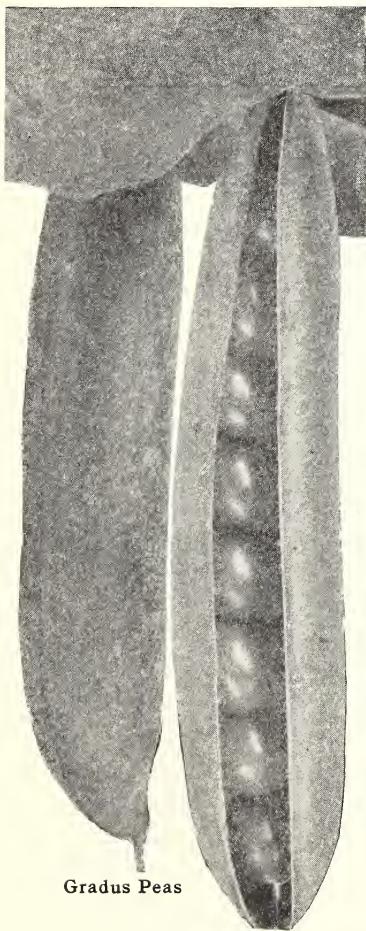
CULTURE. Alaska and other smooth Peas can be planted as soon as the ground can be worked; even slight freezing after the plant is through the soil does not hurt it. The earliest planting of wrinkled varieties should not be made until heavy frosts are over. Peas demand good strong land, not too wet, and Gradus, in particular, demands warm, dry soil for germination. Plant in drills 3 feet apart, covering 1 to 2 inches deep, or, better yet, plant in sunken drills covering 1 inch deep. As the vines grow, draw the dirt in around them until the seed is 4 inches deep. Those varieties which grow over 30 inches high should have support, either wire netting or brush.

Alaska

A favorite with market gardeners and stands at the head of the list of extra-early sorts. Pods of perfect shape and closely packed with smooth Peas of fine quality for an early variety. Seeds bluish. Although an old variety, and scores of new and



Alaska Peas



Gradus Peas

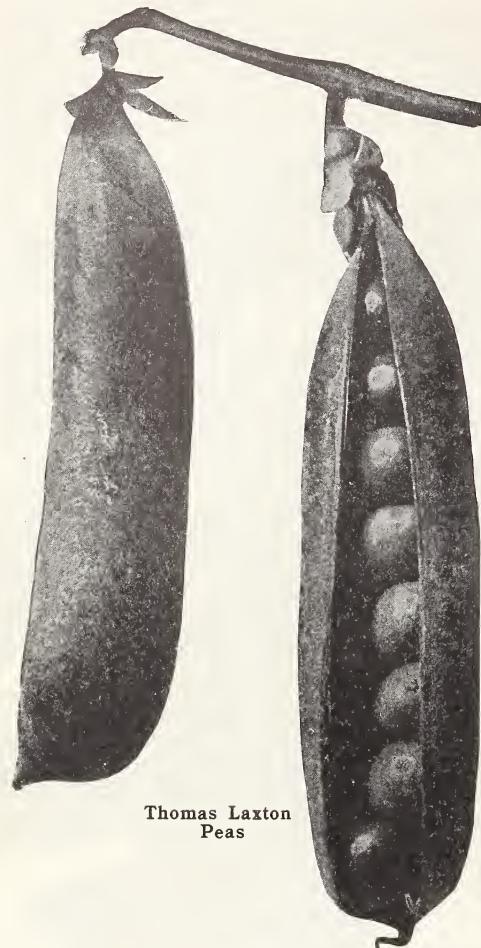
highly praised varieties have been introduced, none of them have been able to supersede the well-earned popularity of the Alaska as an all-round, early sort. Height, 2 feet.

Gradus, or Prosperity

This popular wrinkled Pea of finest quality matures pods only a few days later than the small, smooth kinds. The pods are large, filled with handsome Peas of the highest table quality, that continue tender and sweet for a long time after they are large enough to use. The difficulty in growing this variety is the tendency of the seed to rot in the ground if there is an excess of moisture or a cool season after planting, and for that reason is being discarded by many planters for the hardier Thomas Laxton. Height, 2½ feet.

ATGLEN, PA.

We secured a delicious crop of Peas—better than any of our neighbors.
MRS. CATHERINE WILLIAMS



Sutton's Excelsior

This is an innovation among early dwarf wrinkled Peas. The pods are larger (about 3 inches long) and broader than the usual dwarf Peas, square at the ends, and light green in color. Very hardy, permitting early planting, and is a heavy bearer. On account of its hardiness and good-sized Peas of excellent quality, many prefer it to the large-podded but tender Gradus, and it has taken the place of the older and inferior variety, Nott's Excelsior, which we no longer list. Height, 1 foot.

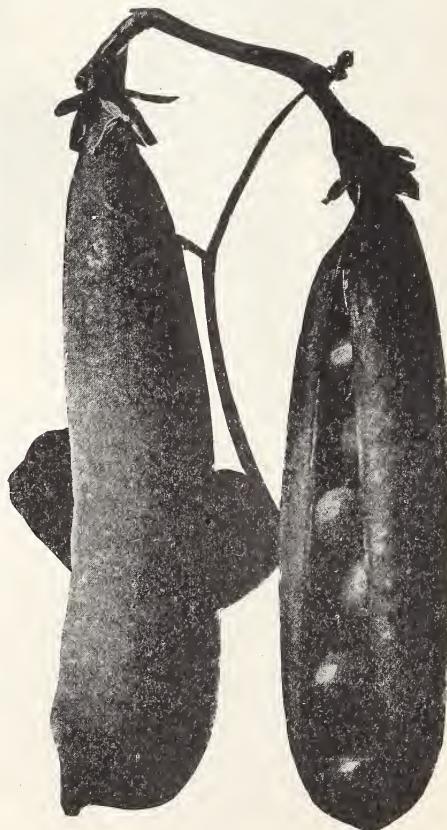
GREENLAND, N. H.

Please find enclosed \$12.85 for Peas, for which I thank you. They turned out fine. Will remember you people with a larger order next year.

LEWIS A. BARNEY

Thomas Laxton Peas

The only rival of the famous Gradus as a long-podded, extremely early wrinkled Pea, and, in some respects, it is much better. The growth is identical, but the pods are a deeper, richer green, square at the end, and filled closer. In the judgment of experts, Thomas Laxton is even sweeter and finer in flavor, while, as the large Peas are of a deeper green, they present a much more attractive appearance on the table. The taste reminds one of the old Marrowfat—a nicer eating Pea never grew. Ripens only three to four days after Gradus. Although it commences bearing so very early, it continues for a long time, the Peas remaining sweet and tender long after they are fit to pick. It is also superior to Gradus in that it is not so likely to rot in the ground. Height, 2½ feet.



Everbearing Peas

The vines grow about 2 feet high and produce pods of good length, filled with large, wrinkled Peas of unsurpassed quality. For long bearing season and quantity it is unexcelled. Especially adapted to summer and autumn cropping because repeated pickings can be made and the vine continues to produce blossoms and successive crops of Peas in an effort to ripen a crop.

Telephone

A fine strain of this standard second-early variety. The vines are strong, immensely productive of large pods containing 6 or more Peas of fine sugary flavor. Of the finest quality for home garden or market. Height, 4 feet.

Canada Field Peas

A small-seeded very hardy Pea which is valuable to sow early in the spring, in connection with stiff-strawed oats, to produce green forage and for making ensilage. There is no kind of live-stock on the farm to which Peas cannot be fed with positive advantage. They make a good food for horses at work and colts during the period of development, if given as a part of the grain-food. As a food for fattening cattle they are probably unexcelled. Peas may be grown successfully on a variety of soils, but those designated clay loams, and which are well supplied with lime, are best adapted. However, good crops may be obtained in stiffest clays. The potash element in these favors the growth of Peas. Light, leachy sands, being deficient in moisture, do not produce enough of growth of vine, and black humus soils produce too much. Overwet soils are wholly unsuited to the growth of Peas. They can be sown alone at the rate of 3 bushels per acre, broadcast early in the spring, or in midsummer as a green manure, to turn under and enrich the land. With oats, sow 1 to 2 bushels per acre.



Everbearing Peas

We recommend, in place of any variety in the left column, the use of the variety opposite it in the right column. See page 1.

American Wonder	Sutton's Excelsior
Champion of England	Telephone
Earliest of All	Alaska
Early June	Alaska
Gradus	Thomas Laxton
Horsford's Mkt. Garden	Everbearing
Little Marvel	Sutton's Excelsior
L. I. Mammoth	Telephone
Nott's Excelsior	Sutton's Excelsior
Premium Gem	Sutton's Excelsior
Stratagem	Everbearing
Telegraph	Telephone

NEWINGTON, N. H.
You may be interested to know that your Gradus Peas (five rows), were planted the same day (April 15) with five rows of Gradus Peas purchased from a local store. Your Peas developed wonderful form and we had green Peas from your stock July 2, in spite of the fact we had only two showers during May and June. The other Peas were two weeks behind yours.

ROLLIN L. DIXON

PEPPER

One ounce of seed should produce 1,800 plants

CULTURE. Start under glass in March and transplant, after every danger of frost is over, in very rich soil in rows 2 to 3 feet apart, with plants 15 to 18 inches apart in the row.

Long Red Cayenne

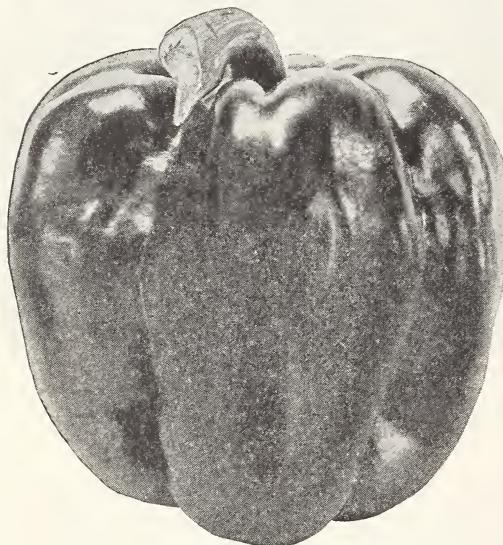
A very hot variety. The conical-shaped fruits are 3 to 4 inches long, deep green when young—bright red when ripe, and are borne in great profusion. The flesh is very sharp and pungent in character. A standard household variety of Pepper.

Ruby King

This is the most popular of the older large red Peppers. When ripe they are a beautiful ruby-red. Very thick flesh and mild flavor. Fine for salads or stuffed for mangoes.

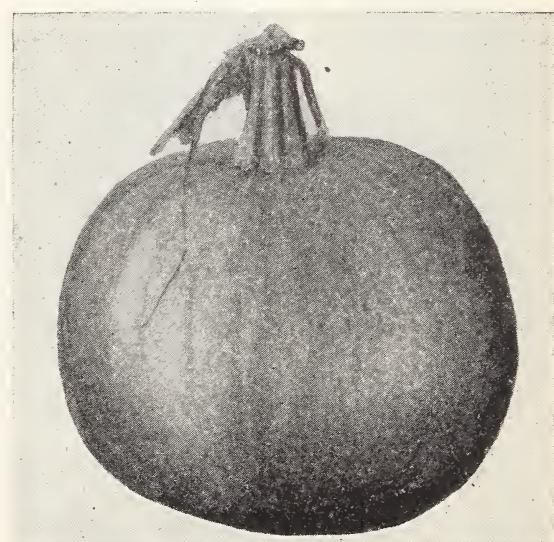


Ruby King Pepper



Chinese Giant Pepper

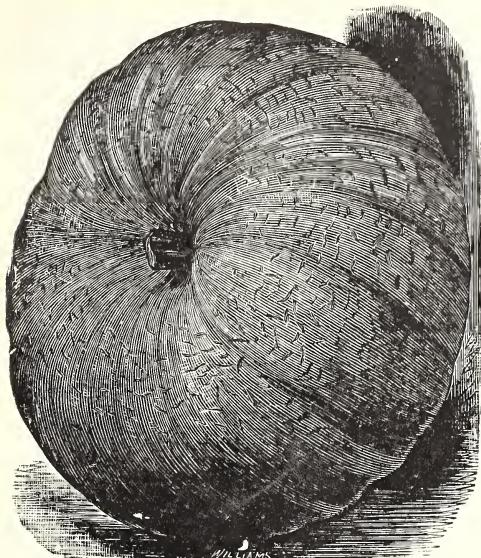
while the second crop is setting on the branches. The flesh is thick and mild. Those who have grown the Chinese Giant pronounce it the finest and largest Pepper they have ever seen. It has very few seeds, hence the price is necessarily high.



Old Homestead Pie Pumpkin. See page 35

We recommend, in place of any variety in the left column, the use of the variety opposite it in the right column. See page 1.

Bullnose	Ruby King
Large Bell	Ruby King
Neapolitan	Ruby King
Red Chili	Long Red Cayenne
Sweet Mountain	Ruby King



Maine Giant Pumpkin

Maine Giant

Will surpass any variety in size. A wonderful Pumpkin, astonishing everyone by its mammoth size. One fruit of this variety attained the weight of 176 pounds, and they sometimes measure 2 feet in diameter. It is a great variety to grow for show purposes at fairs, and if grown for this purpose, have only one plant to the hill and allow but one fruit to grow on the plant. It is always a prize-winner wherever shown. Valuable for feeding and often used for pies, though not as good as Old Homestead Pie for this purpose.

Connecticut Field

The well-known, large, productive yellow variety. Excellent for stock.

We recommend, in place of any variety in the left column, the use of the variety opposite it in the right column. See page 1.

Kentucky Field
Sugar

Connecticut Field
Old Homestead

PUMPKIN

One ounce of seed will sow 25 hills; 4 pounds, an acre

CULTURE. The same as for cucumber, except the hills should be 8 to 10 feet apart. Pumpkins will do fully as well if planted in with the corn and thus save the great amount of space used when planted by themselves.

Old Homestead Pie

Makes pies like mother used to make

This is the best of all Pumpkins for pies. The fruit is small to medium, flesh solid and fine grained, and it is a splendid keeper. The same variety of Pumpkins as you feed the cows can be made into pies, but what's the matter with having better food for the table than for the cows? When the boys and girls come home to the Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners, let the Pumpkin-pie be the crowning feature of the feasts—a happy memory throughout the year. Old Homestead Pumpkins will do it.



Early Scarlet Globe Radishes. See page 36

RADISH

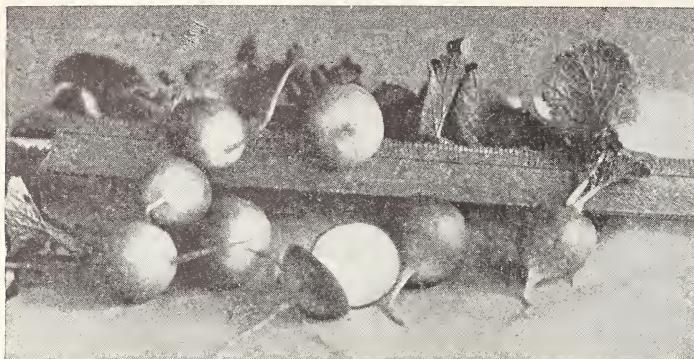
*One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet
of drill; 10 pounds, an acre*

CULTURE. The same as for carrot. Radishes are subject to root maggots which entirely spoil them, and there seems to be no remedy. The best way to prevent them is to avoid the use of fresh dressing and not to sow them on ground where radishes, turnips, or carrots were grown the previous year.

Crimson Giant

May well be considered one of the best sorts introduced recently. It is suitable for forcing or early planting outdoors and will grow double the size and four times the weight of other red forcing Radishes and still remain perfectly solid, crisp, mild, and juicy. Shape is round to oval and very attractive.

See page 36 for other varieties of Radish



White-Tipped Scarlet Forcing Radishes

Icicle Radish

An early, long, white Radish, ready to use as early as Early Scarlet Globe. In the open ground the roots continue brittle, crisp, and mild surprisingly long. Mixed with the red varieties in the dish on the table, they are as attractive to the eye as to the taste. A beautiful, fine-flavored novelty.

White-Tipped Scarlet Forcing

For outdoor sowing this is becoming the most important Radish on the market. Our stock of it is the best, just the kind that is wanted by the most critical hotel and store trade that are willing to pay an extra price for special selection. Handsome bright scarlet, with a clear white tip. Many gardeners make a sowing of it every two weeks all summer. Its fine appearance attracts customers; its quality pleases.



Icicle Radishes

We recommend, in place of the variety in the left column, the use of the variety opposite it in the right column. See page 1.

French Breakfast

White-Tipped Scarlet Forcing



Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify

Early Scarlet Globe

One of the best for forcing and market-garden purposes. Shape roundish oval; large; brilliant red; flesh white, solid, crisp and very mild; tops small. Holds its attractive color long after pulling.

SAGE

One ounce of seed will sow 250 feet of drill

CULTURE. Sow in drills 1 foot apart, in warm, sandy soil, covering the seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, and thin the plants to 4 inches apart.

The leaves and tender tops are used for dressing and sauces. Also valuable as a medicine.

SALSIFY

One ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of drill; 8 pounds, an acre

CULTURE. The same as for parsnip. The people of New England do not, as a rule, realize the value of this vegetable. It should be in every garden.

Mammoth Sandwich Island

Fully twice the size of the ordinary varieties; white, tender and delicious; flavor mild, resembling the oyster, hence the name by which it is sometimes known, "Oyster Plant." Invaluable for the market gardener. Plants uniform in size.

SPINACH

*One ounce of seed will sow 80 feet of drill;
10 pounds, an acre*

CULTURE. Spinach is of easiest culture. Sow in drills 2 feet apart, and cover an inch deep. The first sowing can be made as soon as the ground can be worked and successive plantings should be made every two weeks. It is a vigorous grower and the soil should be very rich. New Zealand Spinach should be planted in hills 2 feet apart each way, three or four seeds in the hill.

Long-Standing

This is decidedly the best for spring sowing, as it stands fully two weeks longer than any other sort before running to seed. The leaves are large, thick, fleshy, and comparatively smooth.



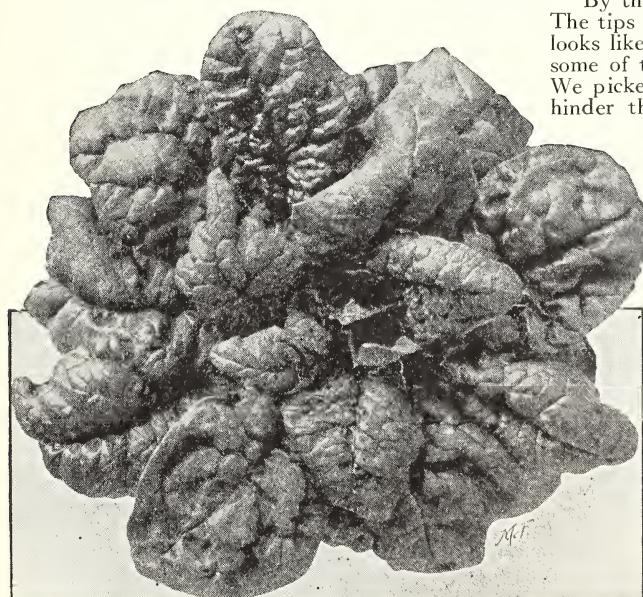
Long-Standing Spinach

Victoria

The abundant leaves are broad, dark, curled and wrinkled, of the Savoy type. It is of the finest quality, and continues to produce edible leaves several weeks after other varieties have gone to seed.

New Zealand

This variety, while not a true Spinach, is grown to supply the demand for Spinach during the hot, dry months of the year. It thrives on either rich or poor soil, and will give satisfactory results when the ordinary varieties are dried out. The tender shoots are of good quality and are eaten boiled like those of other kinds. One grower of this variety writes:



Victoria Spinach

"By the end of July we began picking Spinach. The tips of the branches make a nice rosette that looks like the Victoria. These are picked, leaving some of the stem to send out more at the axils. We picked about once a week, but that did not hinder the plants from spreading 5 feet across and by fall we could pick a peck off each plant and hardly notice it. The plants so completely covered the ground that the tips could not get sandy and we had the pleasure of having nice clean Spinach for three months from a space 5 by 15 feet, without any care, except to give them an occasional watering until they were well started and a handful of sheep-manure but once. And the flavor is really better, if anything, than other Spinach."

We recommend, in place of any variety in the left column, the use of the variety opposite it in the right column. See page 1.

Thick-Leaved	Long-Standing
Viroflay	Long-Standing



Giant Crookneck Squash

SQUASH

One ounce of seed will sow 40 hills; 4 pounds, an acre

SUMMER VARIETIES

CULTURE. The same as for cucumbers. The hills for Giant Crookneck should be 4 feet apart, but for other varieties 8 feet apart. About the only way to save the plants from the vine borer is to cover the joints with 2 inches of soil, so that roots will be developed at each joint. Winter squash should be stored in a moderately dry place where the temperature can be kept even. An unused closet through which a warm chimney passes is an ideal place.

Giant Crookneck

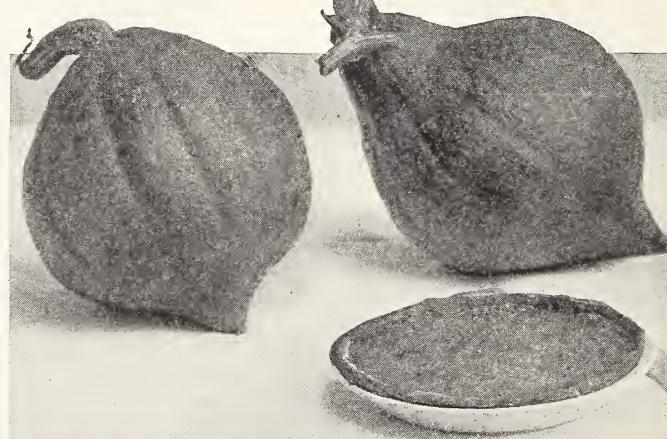
Flesh yellow. A profitable variety for market because it grows quickly, attains large size, and is of beautiful color. It keeps bearing all summer and usually commands a good price.

WINTER VARIETIES

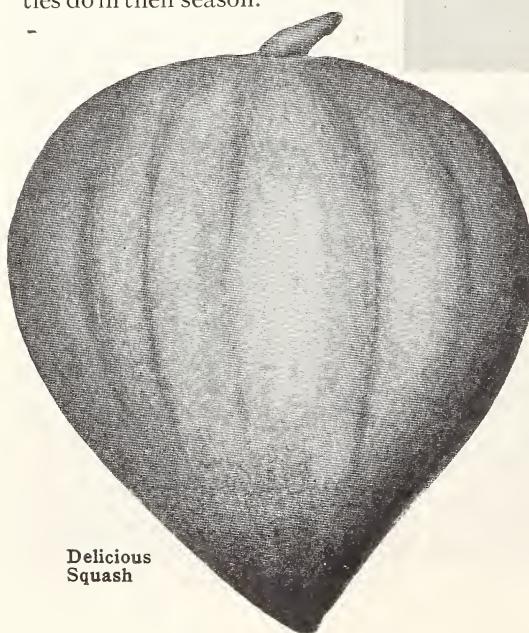
One ounce of seed will sow 15 hills; 4 pounds, an acre

Boston Marrow

Follows the summer sorts in season. Bright orange skin; flesh of very superior quality. A splendid fall variety, ready for use in August, cooking then as good as the winter varieties do in their season.



Boston Marrow Squash



Delicious Squash

Delicious

The best-flavored Squash in existence. Its color is almost uniformly a green shade, with occasionally a blue specimen. In size it closely follows the original Hubbard, which weighed 5 to 10 pounds. In thickness of flesh it surpasses nearly every other variety. The color is a dark orange. For table use no Squash compares with it in its remarkable combination of fineness, compactness of grain, dryness, sweetness, and exceeding richness of flavor. It is a fall and winter Squash, being excellent at all seasons, but does not acquire its best quality until winter. Extra-selected seed.

Inoculate your legumes with Edward's Bacteria
See page 65

Hubbard Squash

One of the late table sorts and an old and general favorite.

More extensively grown than any other variety. Flesh a bright orange-yellow, very dry, sweet, rich flavored, keeps perfectly through the winter. Boils or bakes exceedingly dry.



Hubbard Squash

A new type of Hubbard with hard shell and thick meat of dry, fine quality. The fruit resembles the Warty Hubbard in size, but the color is a gray-blue and very distinct. An exceptionally heavy cropper, producing an extraordinary number of Squashes, which, though not of the largest, are of even size, thus making it easy to handle and market.

This variety commands a better price in the Boston market than any other, due to its uniformity and splendid quality.

Golden Hubbard

This is a well-established improvement on the old Hubbard which it resembles in size and shape, but is much more attractive, owing to the color which is deep orange, tipped with green. Flesh is golden yellow, fine grained, of excellent flavor, and cooks dry.

We recommend, in place of any variety in the left column, the use of the variety opposite it in the right column. See page 1.

Bay State	Hubbard
Bush Scallop	Giant Crookneck
Essex Hybrid	Hubbard
Fordhook	Delicious
Golden Custard	Giant Crookneck
Marblehead	Hubbard

SUNFLOWER, Russian

One ounce of seed will sow 200 hills; 4 pounds, an acre
CULTURE. Culture same as that for corn, allowing only one plant in a hill.

Very tall and produces large heads. Unexcelled as poultry-feed for increasing the yield of eggs.

TOMATO

CULTURE. Start the plants in the house, then set in the open ground the same as instructed for peppers, being sure when setting to insert a good strong stake 3 feet high to which the plant should be tied with a strip of cloth. As the plant grows, continue to tie it to the stake so that it will be held upright. As the fruit sets, pinch off all unnecessary leaves and branches which do not show flower-buds, so that the sun can get at the flowers and fruit which will increase the crop very greatly and keep it free from cracking and decay.



Earlibell Tomato

One ounce of seed should produce 2,500 plants

Earlibell

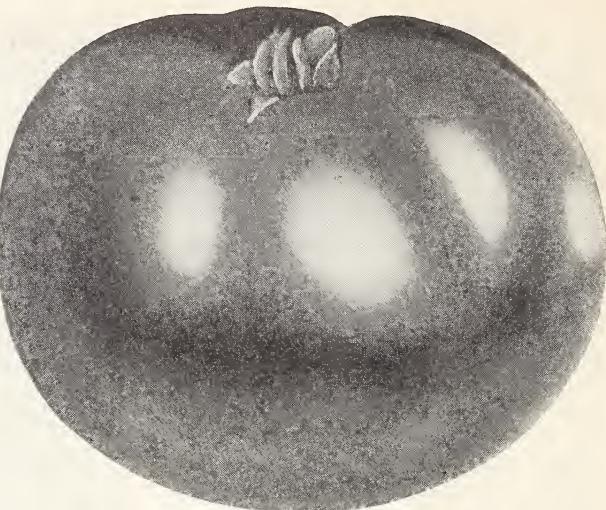
We quote from the introducer's description: "Earlibell is earlier than any other sort, without exception. In a comparative test with Earliana, seeds sown at the same time and plants set at the same time, the Earlibell gave us ripe fruit five days sooner. Think for a moment what this would mean to a gardener—five days with the market all to himself! Earlibell is surprisingly productive. Mr. J. C. Robinson, the well-known grower, reports a single cluster with 23 perfect fruits, all good size and all ripe at once. Earlibell is perfectly smooth from

EARLIBELL TOMATO, continued

beginning to end of the season. No variety is more uniform in shape, and it is noticeable that all the fruits are about the same size. Its color is a beautiful, deep, glossy scarlet, which makes the fruit very attractive when exposed for sale. The table quality is surpassed only by the large beef-steak sorts. The fruits ripen uniformly all over, the stem end coloring perfectly. Vines are vigorous and very hardy, with medium heavy foliage, setting fruits close to the main stem and bearing continuously until frost."

CONCORD, Vt.

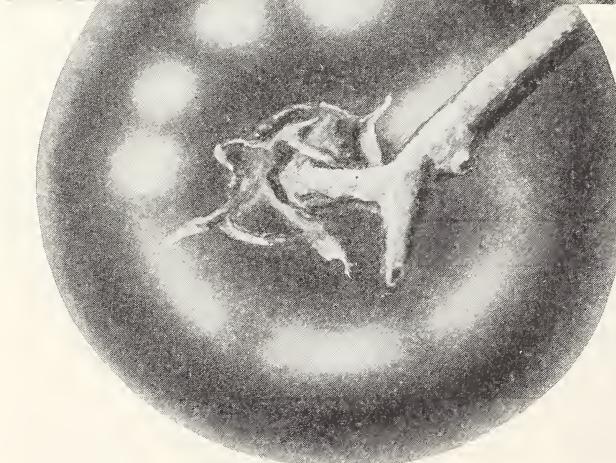
Enclosed find check to balance my account. The other day I took to the fair some vegetables, etc., raised from your seed and got three first prizes. S. C. HAVILAND



Earliana Tomato

John Baer

An extra-early, scarlet-fruited variety of superior merit. The fruits are nearly round, smooth, firm, and of excellent quality. Size and shape quite similar to the Earliana, but with more solid flesh and fewer seeds. Ripens evenly right up to the stem and will not burst when dead ripe. It is a strong grower and has just enough foliage to handle its immense load of fruit.



Ponderosa Tomato

Earliana

The standard early Tomato. The great advantage of the Earliana is, that the whole crop can be sold before the market is glutted with later varieties, and Tomato growers have realized hundreds of thousands of dollars from this remarkable variety. It was developed in New Jersey, where the keenest competition exists to have the first fruit in the market. Not only remarkable for the

large size, perfect form, bright red color and delicious flavor, but ripens clear to the stem and does not crack. Grows in clusters of five or more, and averages over 3 inches in diameter.

Ponderosa

In this sort we have the largest and heaviest of the Tomato family, the fruits frequently weighing more than 2 pounds each and measuring from 15 to 18 inches in circumference. It is of beautiful form and almost seedless; very solid and meaty; free from acid; a handsome crimson in color. A very shy seeder, and for this reason the seed is always higher in price than the average variety.

CHELSEA, Vt.

I planted 4 acres of Early Lakeside Corn this year and it is the best silo Corn I ever had. It was from 12 to 14 feet tall, well eared, and seared.

HENRY CLARK, Supt.

C. I. Hood Stock Farm

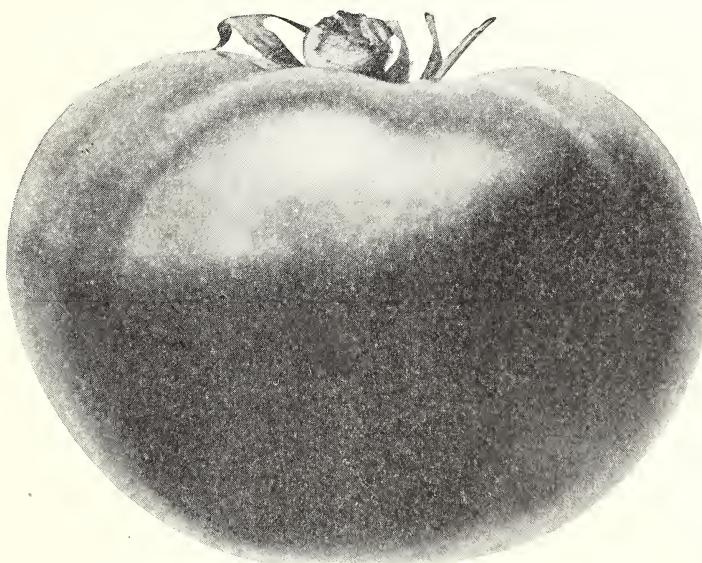
Dwarf Stone Tomato

This grand, large, bright red Tomato is adapted for growing in small gardens as it does not spread like other varieties. It is the result of very careful selection, and in habit of growing greatly resembles Dwarf Champion, but the vines make a much stronger growth and stand more erect. In size and shape the Tomatoes resemble the original Stone, and are equally as good in quality as that well-known variety, with good skin and very solid flesh. It ripens evenly and has an excellent flavor.

Stone

The most popular main-crop variety in cultivation, and, probably, there is more seed sold of this sort than all others combined. Under ideal Tomato conditions, Stone has been brought to a high state of perfection, so that our seed is not surpassed in quality. It has attained great popularity with market gardeners, canners and home growers everywhere because of its beautiful color, wonderful yielding qualities, and unequaled firmness. It is smooth, and thicker from the

stem to blossom than most varieties, making it very handsome and salable.



Dwarf Stone Tomato

Enclosed you will find \$39.56. I had very good success this season with your seeds and recommend them very highly.

BELMAR, N. J.

ADDISON B. HEULETT

We have made sauerkraut for the past 32 years and the best Cabbage for kraut is W. F. Cobb's Danish Ballhead. This strain exceeds any we have ever used.

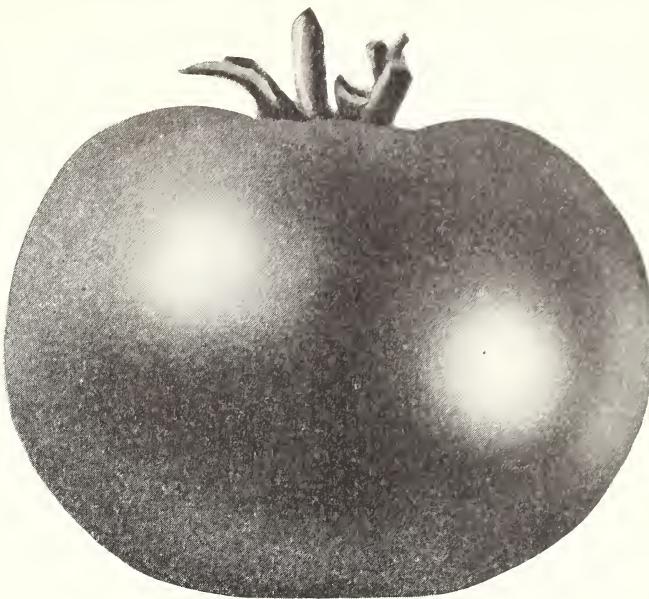
CANNON STATION, CONN.

G. L. WARCKE

I have seen Mr. Wm. R. Wilder, who has about 10 acres of Cuban Giant Corn that is the best I have ever seen, and he is well pleased with it.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

L. I. ANDREWS



Stone Tomato

We recommend, in place of any variety in the left column the use of the variety opposite it in the right column. See page 1.

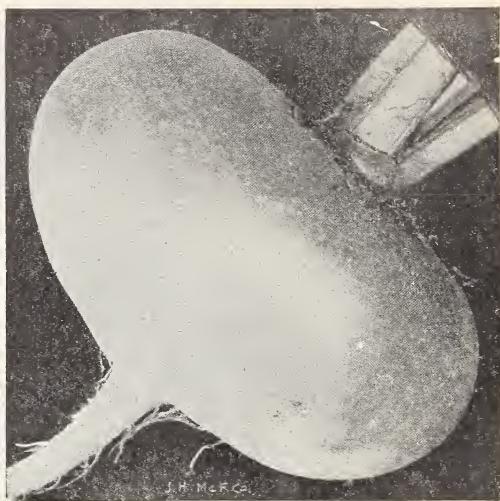
Bonnie Best	Earlibell
Chalk's Jewel	Earlibell
Dwf. Champion	Dwf. Stone
Enormous	Ponderosa
June Pink	Earliana

SMALL VARIETIES

We can furnish Red Cherry and Yellow Plum Tomato seed. These are small fruits, excellent for preserves or pickles.



Purple-Top Globe Turnip



Purple-Top Strap-Leaf Turnip

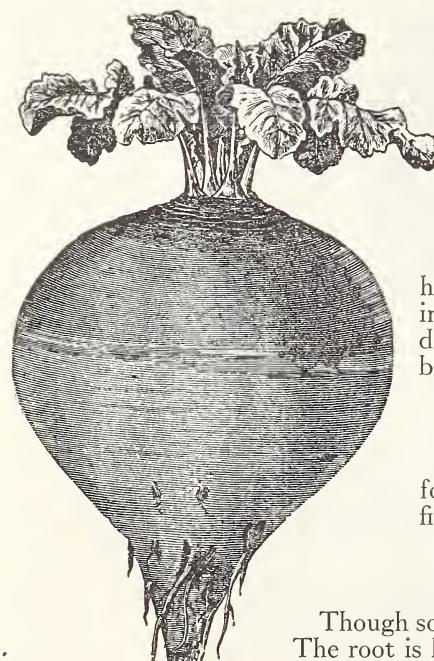
TURNIP

*One ounce of seed will sow 250 feet of drill;
2 pounds, an acre*

CULTURE. For early Turnips, such as Purple-Top Strap-Leaf and White Egg, sow as soon as the ground is in condition in the spring. For winter Turnips of the larger size, sowing should not be made until July. The method of sowing is the same as given for carrot.

White Egg

This Turnip forms a beautiful, egg-shaped root and has a thin white skin. It is always firm, solid, of sweet and agreeable flavor, making it desirable for table use. It is a good keeper but best for summer use. Excellent for either early or late sowing.



Yellow Perfection Turnip

Purple-Top Globe

A globe-shaped sort of superior quality. The flesh is white; skin white below and purple above the ground. It is a heavy producer, early, and a good keeper. A handsome Turnip taking the lead over all others for early market purpose.

Purple-Top Strap-Leaf

An old standard variety used so generally that it hardly needs description. It is usually sown very early in spring for summer use and is a quick grower, producing roots of mild flavor and excellent quality. The best of the flat Turnips.

Yellow Perfection

The best yellow Turnip, we believe, and a fine variety for table use, keeping well through the winter. It is firm, sweet, of good size and perfect shape.

White Rock or Sweet German

Though sometimes called a Turnip, this is more like a Rutabaga. The root is large, with very white skin and flesh; sweet and mild. One of the best varieties we have for table use. An excellent keeper and a desirable sort for market gardeners.

RUTABAGA

American Improved

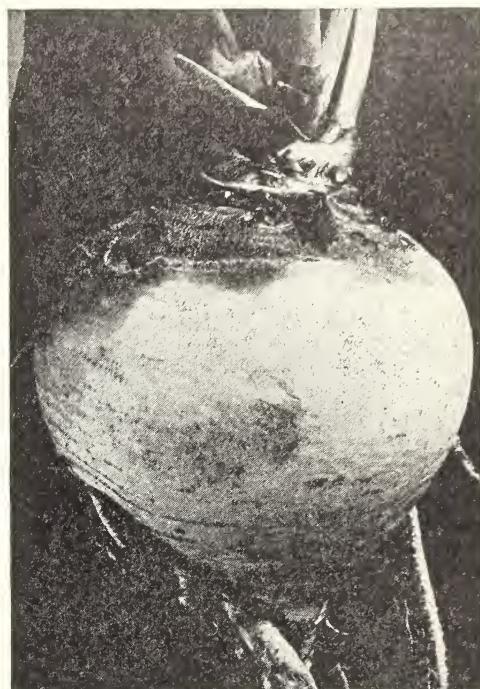
It is hardy and very productive of slightly oblong roots, terminating abruptly, deep purple above ground and bright yellow below, with yellow flesh of solid texture, sweet and well flavored. Leaves small with little or no neck. Perfect in form, rich in flavor, and first class in every respect.

Bangholm

While new in this country, and a modern introduction in Denmark, this variety is the most largely grown of all Rutabagas, or Winter Turnips, in that country. The most productive, yielding more to the acre than any other variety they have tested. The lower half of the root is yellow, gradually shading to a violet toward the top; small neck. We import our seed from Danish Government-inspected stock.

We recommend, in place of any variety in the left column, the use of the variety opposite it in the right column. See page 1.

Breadstone	White Rock
Cowhorn	White Rock
White French	White Rock
White Milan	White Egg
Yellow Globe	Yellow Perfection



American Improved Rutabaga



STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT

Crow Repellent protects your corn during the period when it is most easily damaged. Over \$1,000,000 was lost in a single year in one state alone on account of crows and other pests pulling corn while it was germinating, sprouting, and rooting. The great extent of this loss is being given more consideration each year by leaders in farming methods who want the biggest return in bushels grown for the effort and money put in.

STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT protects and insures against this loss. It is economical. Its cost is only 15 to 20 cents per acre, depending upon the quantity of seed used in planting.

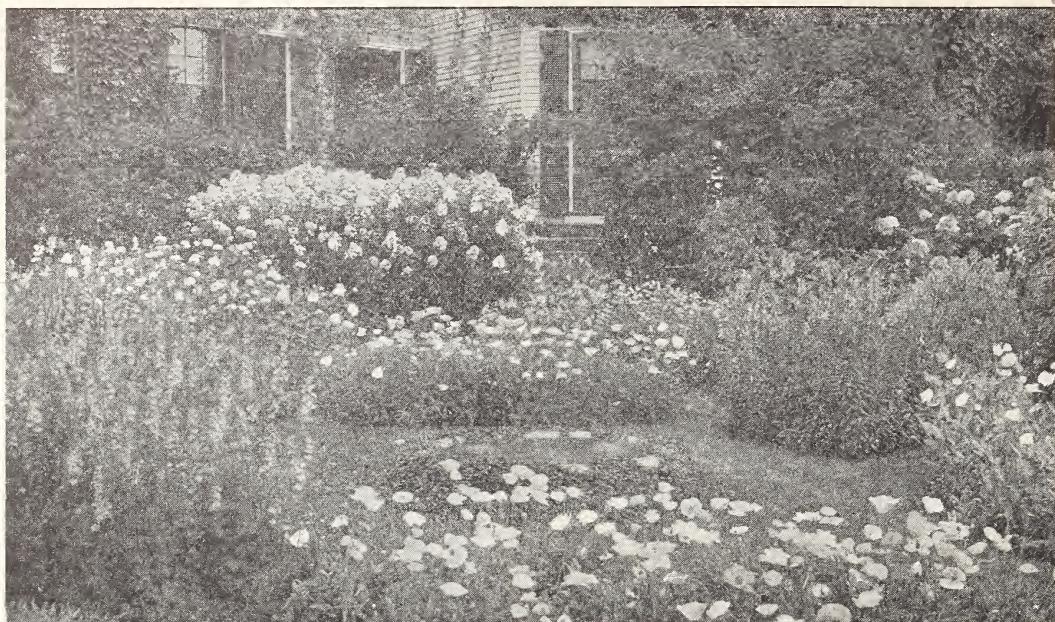
What it does

It rids your Corn crop of crows and other corn-pulling birds, and animal pests, such as moles, gophers, woodchucks, squirrels, etc. Saves loss of seed and labor of replanting. Aids and hastens germination of seed corn. Protects seed from rotting in the ground.

Positively will not clog any planter. Insures larger yield per acre. It is non-poisonous and will not injure the seed. Will not kill birds or animals, but will keep them away and prevent destruction by them. Has been used successfully by experienced corn-growers for many years.

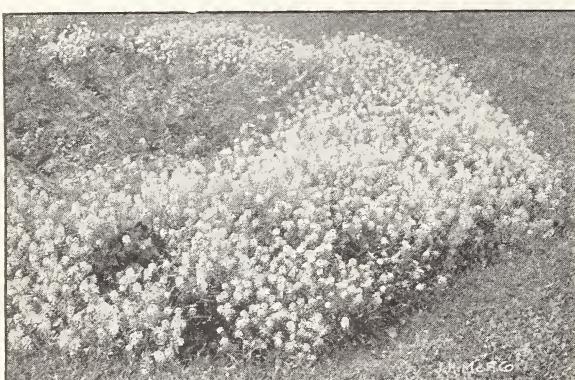
How to use it

Place clean, dry corn in a suitable container which will not absorb liquid, and pour **Stanley's Crow Repellent** over it, mixing thoroughly with a large spoon or stick. After mixing, put corn in planter. It is unnecessary to dry the corn, consequently do not use tar, lime, or plaster, and it will positively not clog any planter. A small can of Stanley's Crow Repellent is enough for 1 bushel of shelled corn; a large can is enough for 2 bushels.



FLOWER SEEDS

CULTURE. General instructions are sufficient for nearly all varieties. There are two general classes: Those that should be started in the house and transplanted outdoors when the ground is thoroughly warm, and in this list we have designated those varieties with a letter H immediately following the name; the other varieties should be planted in the open ground as soon as it becomes warm, and these varieties we have designated with a letter O immediately following the name. Nearly all flower seeds are small and, whether planted in the house or outdoors, the soil should be worked over thoroughly, having it free from lumps and removing all grass and weed roots; then sow the seed on top of the soil and cover with a thin sprinkling of very fine dirt—about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch. Sprinkle very gently late each afternoon until the seeds sprout. Coarser seeds, like Castor Beans, Morning-Glories, and Nasturtiums, should be covered to a greater depth. Sweet Peas should be grown as instructed for garden varieties of peas, furnishing them with a 6-foot woven wire fence on which to climb. In practically all cases of flowers, the more picked off the longer will be the season of flowering, because it is the nature of the plants to attempt to produce seed until too late in the season to accomplish it. All the flower seed which we offer in our list is that easiest adapted to the country and village home garden and not demanding, for satisfactory results, the skill of the florist. Of course, this does not mean that careful attention will not be needed and the planter must not plant seed unless it is to be given a fair amount of common-sense attention throughout the season.



Sweet Alyssum

Alyssum O

Every garden should have a plenty of Sweet Alyssum for bordering, rockwork, baskets, and pots. The plants are dwarf and compact, carrying a mass of beautiful, small, sweet-scented, pure white blooms from spring till frost. It is a good basket and border plant, and valuable for cutting. Sow thickly to form masses.

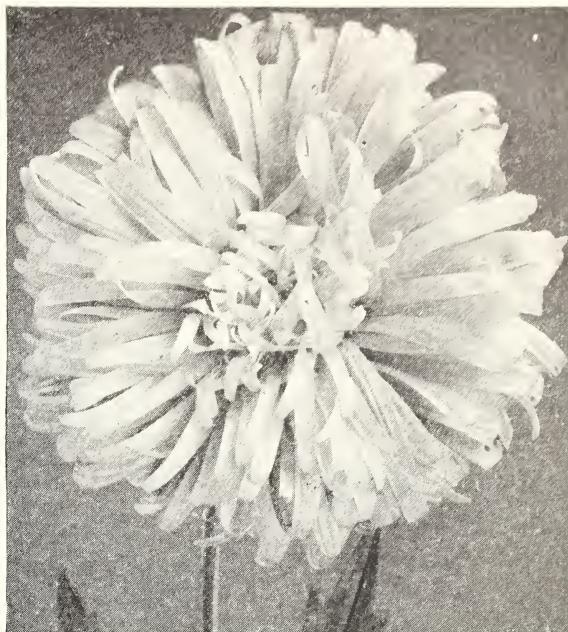
Aster H

The Aster's vigor and ease of culture are important features of its popularity. Is suitable both for the amateur and professional gardener to grow from seed, and will bloom from July till killed by frosts.

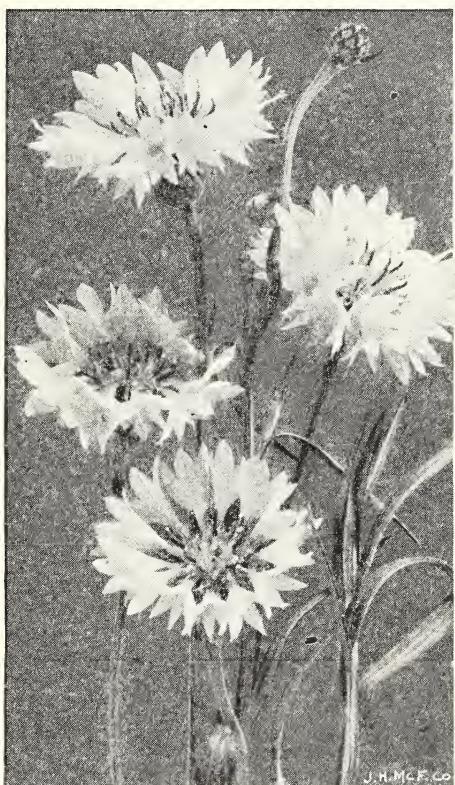
QUEEN OF THE MARKET. The old standard Aster, usually in bloom two weeks before most other sorts, and of very graceful, spreading habit. This selected mixture of the famous strain includes White, Red, Crimson, Scarlet, Rose, Dark Blue, and intermediate shades.

ASTERS, continued

GLORIA. There is a growing demand for a perfectly double Aster, a veritable chrysanthemum in form, and in this grand, new variety we have it. The blooms are large, double, and very showy, the petals overlapping clear to the center. They are of every possible color, ranging from delicate tints to the most gorgeous shades, and measuring 4 to 5 inches across. The plants grow luxuriantly to a height of nearly 2 feet, bearing 30 to 40 flowers on long stems. It is far superior to other varieties, and it is with much pride that we offer it. No florist catering to the most select trade can secure a finer form or more superb colorings than from this variety, and it will reward the amateur with the same lavish generosity as the skilled grower.



Gloria Aster



Bachelor's Button

soon form large, handsome plants, thickly massed with rose-like flowers. The seed we offer is of a superior strain, saved from the most perfect flowers, very large, perfectly double. Our mixture includes White, Pink, Scarlet, Brilliant Crimson, and many other shades.

Want to beat the neighborhood on Sweet Peas? You can by planting Giant Queen Mixture.

Bachelor's Button o

These bright-flowered plants are very hardy and of simplest culture, yet are among the most attractive and graceful of all the old-fashioned flowers. When placed in water the blooms increase in size. All the colors are included in this fine mixture. This seed is the result of years of careful propagation and selection.

Balsam o

Good seed is more than usually essential in order to produce the finest flowers of this variety. The young plants are quick, sure growers, and from seed sown in the open ground in May,



Double-Flowered Balsam



California Poppies



Candytuft (Iberis)

California Poppy (Eschscholtzia) o

The State Flower of California. Large, showy flowers in shades of yellow and orange. The plants average a foot in height, have beautiful silvery foliage, and produce their Poppy-like flowers quite lavishly from early spring until frost.

Candytuft o

Universally known and considered indispensable for cutting. When sown early in the spring, they flower from July until September, and some sorts until frost. Our selection includes a mixture of all the best sorts. Among our very best white flowers for edging, bedding, or masses, in which form it is most attractive.

Carnation, Margarita H

These Carnations have created an immense sensation, not only on account of their beautiful colors, but, unlike all others, they bloom in about four months from sowing seed and continue until frost. Fully three-fourths of the flowers are double and embrace a fine range of brilliant colors. Plants are neat, dwarf, branching, and compact.

Castor Bean o

Tropical-appearing plants, growing 4 to 6 feet tall. Very showy, with gigantic leaves which range from brilliant coppery bronze to light and dark green. The ribs are also of bright colors, making a beautiful contrast with the leaves.

Cucumber, Wild o

One of the quickest growing annual climbers, retaining its fresh green foliage throughout the summer months. The pretty white blossoms are followed by an abundance of ornamental, prickly seed-pods. Never infested by insects.



Margarita Carnation



Columbine

Forget-me-not o

This hardy perennial likes cool, moist soil, and, like the pansy, produces its dainty, elegant little light blue flowers most freely in spring and fall; also bloom nicely in winter in a cool room. They make beautiful close borders, thickly sprinkled with flower-sprays and once planted in a garden they will continue there by self-seeding. A general favorite. Our mixture includes the best varieties, most of which bloom freely the first season and profusely the second.

Columbine o

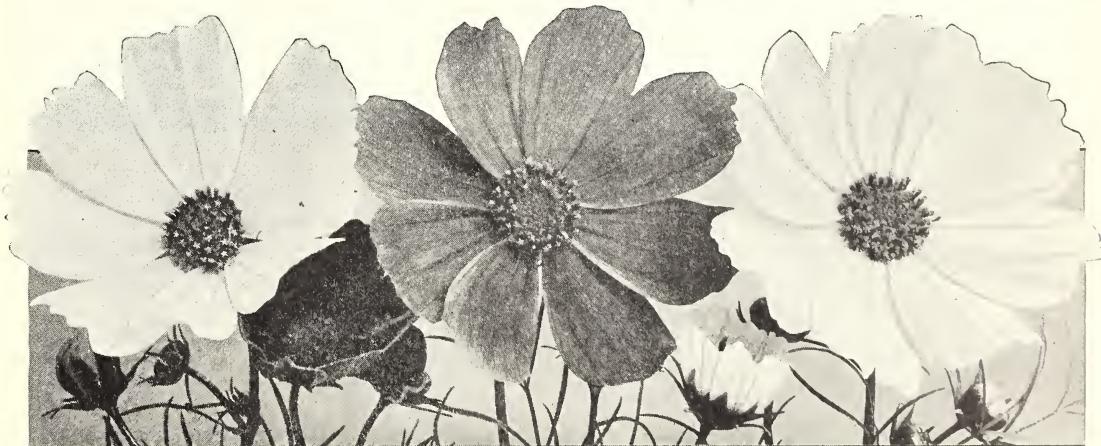
One of the most popular perennials and of easiest cultivation. They bloom profusely from May till August and are very desirable for herbaceous borders and to group with shrubs. Our mixture contains both the single and double varieties in all the beautiful and delicate colors and shades of White, Pink, Scarlet, and Blue. Once established, they live with almost no care for years. A moist soil suits them best.

Cosmos o

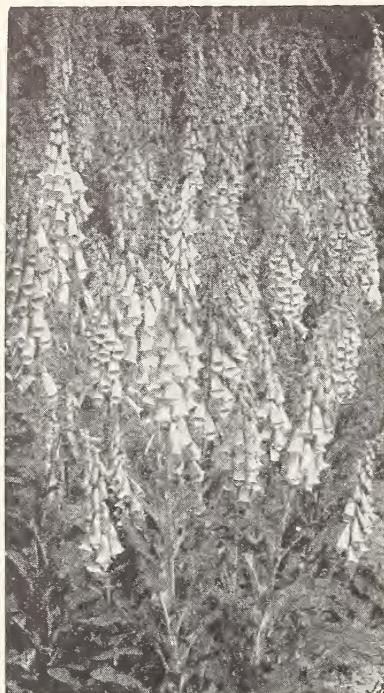
An autumn-flowering plant of rapid growth. Its bold flowers have an exquisite daintiness and airiness, heightened in effect by their foliage setting of feathery green. It is now one of the notable fall flowers, the specialist's skill recently having added much to its beauty. In this mixture we get all shades from white to deep crimson. It is most effective when planted in long background borders against evergreens or fences at some distance from house or walk.



Forget-me-not



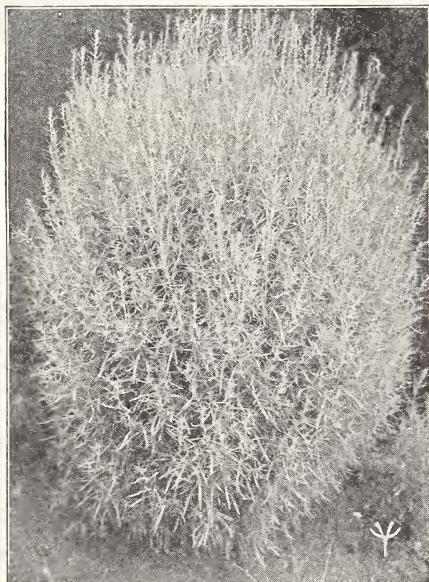
Cosmos



Foxglove

most black. Although Hollyhocks are very permanent and hardy for the first winter, it is advisable to sow seed every year, as the flowers on young, vigorous plants are much finer than on old ones. Sowing should be made in April or May, and not later than June, to flower the next year. In the final transplanting, give each seedling a foot or more space each way. Average height 4 feet. Our seed is of magnificent varieties, grown from Chater's celebrated collection, which

has revolutionized the popular estimation of the Hollyhock.



Kochia

Foxglove o

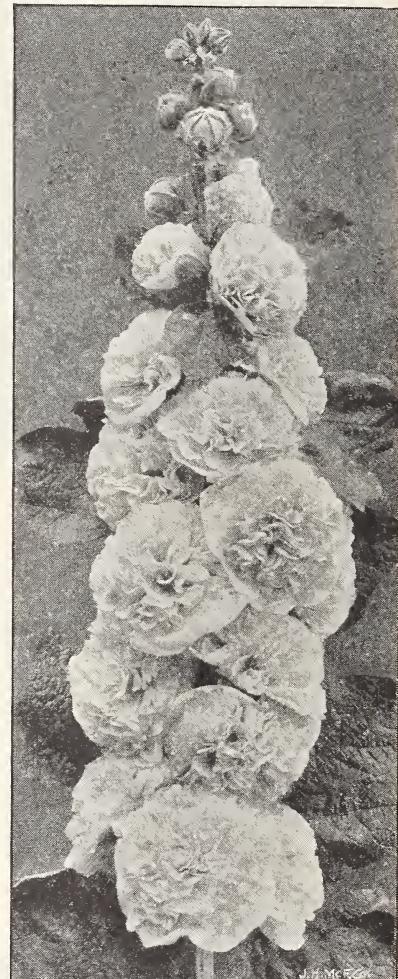
The tall flower-stems of the Foxglove are particularly handsome when seen growing among shrubbery or in bold masses along walks or drives. Used as a background for lower plants they are elegant, often having spikes 2 to 3 feet long and thickly strung with scores of showy, thimble-shaped flowers, some of the new sorts rivaling gloxinias in shadings and markings. Our mixture includes all the new varieties and the choice colors.

Double Hollyhock o

These stately, old-fashioned perennials are most striking when seen in groups or long rows against green backgrounds, and, in their turn, form a very fine background for plants of lower growth. Their color variety is wonderful, ranging from pure white through almost every conceivable shade of yellow, red, and rose to ashen-grey and almost black.

Kochia H

Summer Cypress; Mexican Fire Bush. A splendid, popular, ornamental annual, growing 2 feet high. The slender-leaved plants are of cypress-like appearance during summer, but the light green foliage changes to carmine and fiery red toward autumn. Forms beautiful decorative bushes and is being largely used on the finest lawns in cities and suburban residence sections. Requires little care after planted in open ground, and grows more beautiful each day, until freezing cold levels all plant-life.



Double Hollyhock

COLERAIN, MASS.

Would you please send me your catalogue? We had your seeds and liked them very much.

W. E. BARNES

Love-in-a-Mist o

A very attractive, free-flowering, hardy annual, producing an abundance of lovely, long-stemmed flowers of clear cornflower-blue and white, surrounded by a wreath of mossy fibers. The blooms are followed by curious-looking seed-pods. One of the most attractive plants of the gardens of years ago.



Marigold

Marigold, Double Mixed o

An old garden favorite of easy culture, with beautiful, rich, vari-colored flowers and fine foliage; very effective in groups and masses. For adding shades of yellow, and brown to the garden in late summer and autumn, the Marigolds are unsurpassed.

Mignonette H

A well-known, delightfully fragrant, hardy annual, blooming throughout the entire season in the flower border and fine for pot culture during winter and spring. Very beautiful to work into bouquets. It has always been a great favorite even back to the time of our Grandmother's garden. Our seed includes a liberal mixture of the best varieties. Sow once in three weeks till August and the dainty, modest flowers may be gathered until killed by frost. Illustrated in color on page 28.



Love-in-a-Mist

Morning-Glory o

Of all our climbers for garden and greenhouse, these are of quickest and most luxuriant growth, carrying to great height a splendid curtain of leafage, studded, as summer heat comes on, with large, satiny blooms of lovely colors. The richness and delicacy of the beautiful flowers are unsurpassed. Seeds germinate so rapidly that they can be grown in any corner of the garden where plants are needed, almost any time.



Morning-Glory



Dwarf Nasturtiums

Nasturtium o

A marvelous range of new colors has been developed in this favorite flower, which for three or four months of the season makes a better display than almost any other plant, for the same outlay of labor. The maximum of bloom is produced in thin soil and never flags through the hottest weather. In soils too rich, leaves predominate, and the plants are apt to rot in wet weather, especially in growing too close. The Dwarf varieties are fine for bedding, and the Climbing varieties cover an unsightly place in a short time.

CLIMBING. Beautiful flowering climbers of easiest culture, bearing their gorgeous flowers in profusion until killed by the frost. Besides their ordinary garden use for trailing over fences, trellises, stone walls, etc., they can be grown as pot plants for winter flowering, as screens or trailers for hanging-baskets and vases.

DWARF. These have a neat, compact habit and attractive foliage, are not disturbed by insects, bloom in two months from sowing, and most profusely the whole season. Useful for bedding, massing, or ribboning. A few make a yard brilliant.

Pansy H

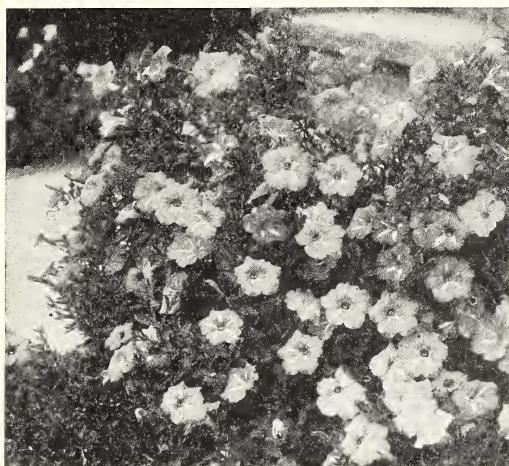
Perhaps the favorite flower grown from seed. Too much cannot be said in favor of these quiet, dainty, striking flowers.

VICTORIAN MIXTURE. The flowers in this new strain are remarkably large, borne on long stems, and generally marked with large blotches in all the very richest shades. The basic colors include every tint known in Pansy culture, from pearly white through all the reds, yellows, browns, blues, with every conceivable tint and shade and most striking markings. These seeds produce such flowers as are found only in the best flower stores of our large cities, handling greenhouse products, yet these plants are not more tender or harder to grow than the older strains, but are extra-vigorous and as easily grown by amateurs as the regular established Pansy. We believe this is the finest thing offered in Pansy seed by any house, and is very rarely offered in the retail catalogues, being held for the hot-house trade. Illustrated in color on page 28.

DIRIGO MIXTURE. This mixture is an established strain with us, having been acceptably received by our customers for years. It comprises the most beautiful shades and many of the finer productions of the specialist's skill.

Petunia H

For freedom of bloom, variety of color, ease of culture, and effectiveness, the Petunia ranks with asters, phloxes, and verbenas. If only a little care is bestowed on them, they will produce their handsome, sweet-scented flowers, in delicate and gorgeous colors, throughout the summer. Once fairly started, they grow almost as easily as weeds. The large-flowering strains are very beautiful and of almost endless variety furnishing a glorious succession of bloom from early summer until frost, even through long droughts. We have no better plants than Petunias for beds, masses, borders, window-boxes, baskets, and vases. We have taken special pride in securing the best assortment of seeds possible to offer, and it comprises a grand mixture of the solid color and variegated large-flowering single varieties, to which is added seed of the very finest large-flowered, ruffled, fluted, fringed, striped, mottled, blotched and solid self colors. We believe there is no other mixture offered comprising a greater variety and including so much of the latest and best in improved strains. Illustrated in color on page 28.



Petunias

Chinese Pinks O

Few flowers can equal these in beauty and profusion of bloom. They comprise many beautifully marked varieties of rich and varied colors. The plants bloom all summer and fall, till frost, producing clusters of small, double flowers of all colors, mostly edged with white.

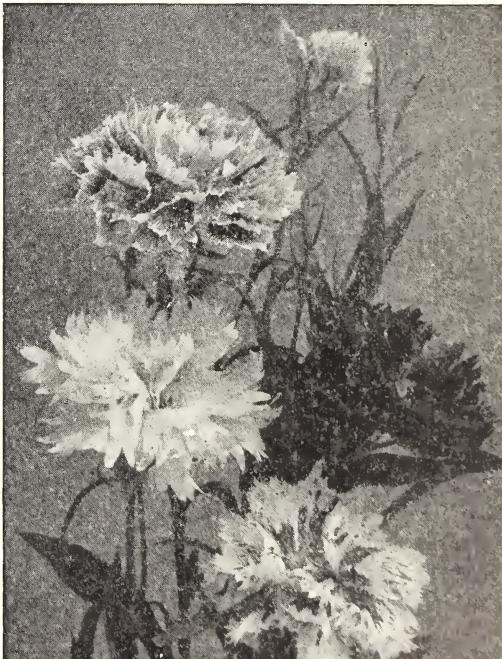
Phlox Drummondi O

The annual Phloxes are dazzling in effect, particularly when sown in masses or ribbon beds. Few flowers are so easily grown from seed, so pretty, so quick to bloom or to give such a brilliant display of color for a little cost and care. These we offer have beautiful round-petaled flowers, larger than the older sorts. There are



Phlox Drummondi

few desirable colors beyond their range. If given good soil and plenty of water they furnish a long supply of delicate flowers for cutting. They are valuable for pot culture, as trailers, and as undergrowth for tall, bare-stemmed plants.



Chinese Pinks



Border of Portulacas with Zinnias in the background

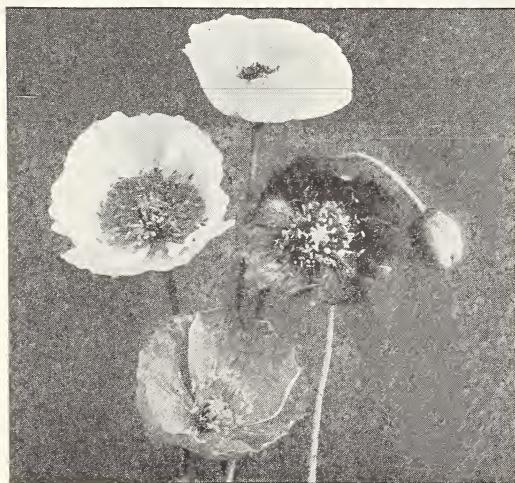
Shirley Poppies o

Before tulips are fairly gone, the garden begins to be gay with Poppies, which, in some one of their many forms, continue to enliven it with a profusion of bright blooms until frost. No other flower so bold and brilliant, has the same grace of stem, airiness of poise, and delicacy of tissue. For beds and borders, with background of green, there is nothing finer. The Shirley is a fine strain for cutting. A fine mixture of colors, ranging from blush-white through many tints to bright crimson—indescribably bright, dainty and gauzy.

BATH, ME.

The Aster and Pansy seeds have come out wonderfully.

MRS. WALTER M. ROGERS



Shirley Poppies

Portulaca o

This charming little annual is unrivaled for brilliancy among plants of low growth, has the happy faculty of flourishing under almost all conditions, though hot sun and sandy soil suit best. It is valuable as an undergrowth for taller plants, as well as for borders or filling in any unexpected gaps in the flower-garden. Through the driest, hottest season it flourishes amazingly, carpeting the ground with a mat of succulent foliage that in the forenoon is hidden by the gayest flowers. Our mixture includes single varieties in all shades from white to brightest yellow and the deepest crimson.



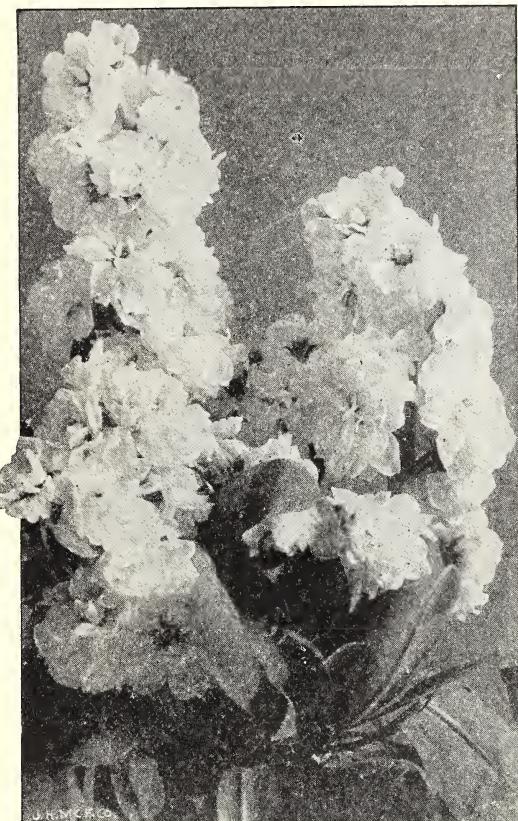
Salpiglossis

Salpiglossis H

One of our most easily grown and showy half-hardy annuals, producing an abundance of long-stemmed, richly colored, funnel-shaped flowers which are purple, scarlet, crimson, yellow, buff, blue, or almost black, beautifully marbled and penciled, each bloom showing a glint of gold in the markings. For early blooming, seed may be started indoors and the young plants set out in the garden a foot apart, or seed may be sown outdoors after settled warm weather. Useful for cutting. Grows about 2 feet high and blooms from August to October.

Salvia H

The Salvia is a standard bedding plant that keeps the garden bright with color until late in autumn. It grows 2 to 3 feet tall and blooms profusely in any light, rich soil, blooming the first year from seed. We offer the well-known, compact Salvia, Bonfire, the freest blooming of all, seemingly on fire all the time with dense, flaming, scarlet spikes.



Stocks

Ten Weeks Stocks o

No desirable quality seems to be omitted from the general make-up of the great Stock family. They are half-hardy annuals of good habit, with fine leaves, beautiful, fragrant flowers in all refined colors, a long season of abundant bloom, and are vigorous under many conditions. Such plants are unequalled for house culture, bedding, borders, and for cutting, and the flowers are fine for vases and for mass decoration. Our mixture is not excelled.

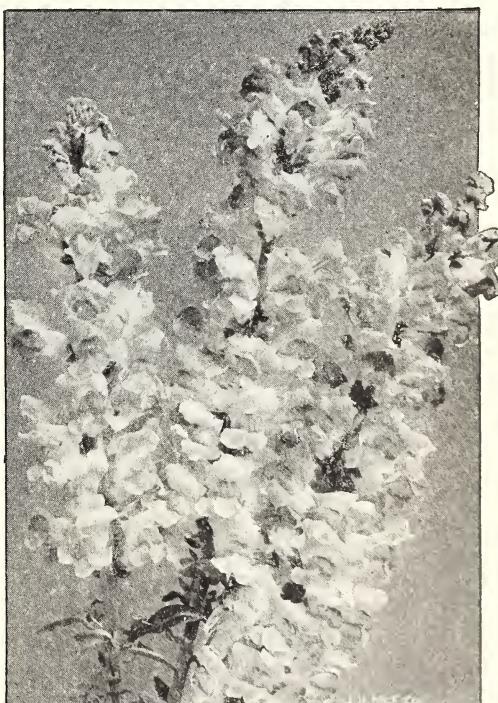
Snapdragon H

The Snapdragon is one of our finest perennials, flowering the first year as an annual. Its bright-colored, curiously formed flowers always excite interest. Among the newer sorts are a great va-



Salvia

riety of colors and markings, some of wonderful brilliancy, others soft and pleasingly shaded, still others with a velvety appearance. Their rich spikes are beautiful for cutting, and keep fresh a long time. Our mixture is all that can be desired.



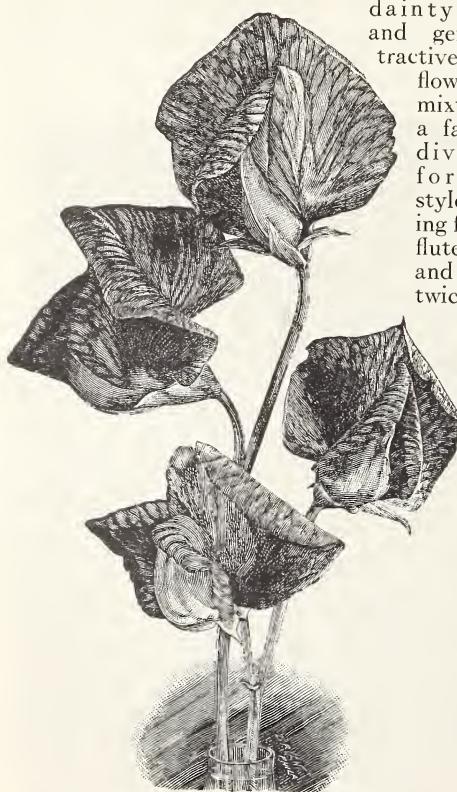
Snapdragon

Sweet Peas o

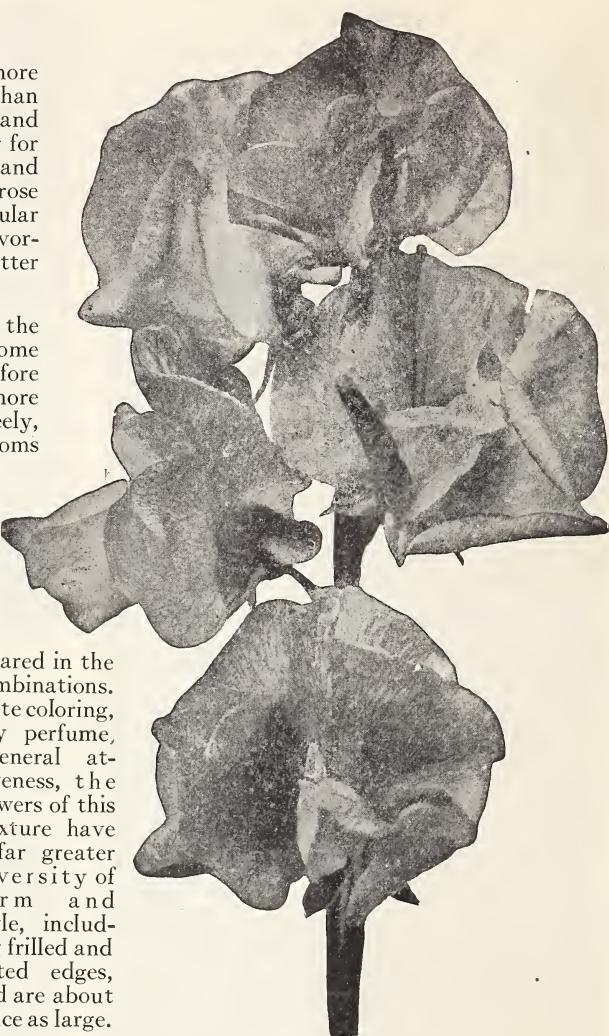
There is no flower grown that is more popular or that is more admired by all than the Sweet Pea, with its dainty colors and delightfully delicate perfume. For cutting for bouquets and vases, as well as corsage and buttonhole wear, no flower except the rose can compare with them. We take particular pride in our Sweet Peas, as they are our favorite annual. We believe there are no better mixtures than those we furnish.

GIANT QUEEN MIXTURE. Through the skill of specialists, the Sweet Pea has become a much larger and finer flower than before it became so popular. The plants are more robust, branching and blooming more freely, and some varieties show three to four blooms on a stem. This is an entirely new mixture, consisting of the largest-flowered **waved** varieties only and must not be confused with the Spencer seedlings, as it is superior in every way. Contains all the newest and largest flowered varieties in well-balanced proportions. Many new shades—deep, dark, rare, brilliantly lovely—have appeared in the blossoms, often in indescribable combinations. While losing nothing of the variety, delicate coloring, dainty perfume, and general attractiveness, the flowers of this mixture have a far greater diversity of form and style, including frilled and fluted edges, and are about twice as large.

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Pine Tree Mixture of Sweet Peas



Giant Queen Sweet Pea

PINE TREE MIXTURE. An unequaled mixture in the standard varieties, comprising all tints and markings. We have sold this strain for a number of years, and it has always given the greatest satisfaction as to variety of shades, and particularly that it is evenly balanced, no color heavily predominating. It will continue to please.

NAMED VARIETIES. The following list is carefully selected to cover, in a few varieties, a full range of colors.

Dorothy Eckford. Pure white.

Prima Donna. Delicate pink.

Queen Alexandra. Best true scarlet.

Lady Grisel Hamilton. Lavender.

Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon. Yellow.

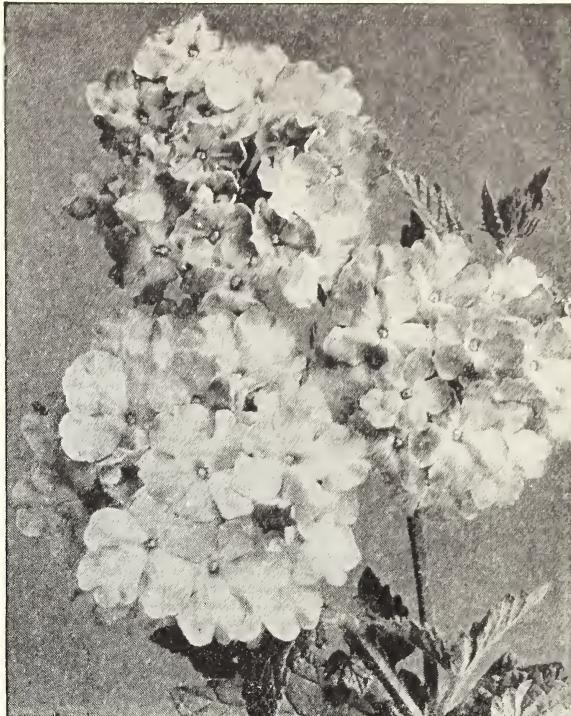
Navy-Blue.



Sweet Williams

Sweet Williams o

A splendid old-fashioned plant that, as improved, makes matchless border plants with very sweetly scented flower-heads of great size and beauty. Our mixture includes the whole range of colors, and all are varieties that produce an abundance of bloom.



Verbenas

Verbena h

The Verbenas are not excelled by any annual for masses, beds, and undergrowth to tall plants. Half-hardy perennials, or treated as annuals, they bloom the first season from seed, with beautiful, dazzling, self-colored, striped and variegated flowers. We are sure our mixture was never excelled and seldom equaled, being saved from fine named varieties.



Zinnia

Zinnia o

The Zinnias rank high in public estimation as showy, free-flowering, easily grown plants for the summer garden and marvelous improvements have been wrought in the new strains. During the summer, and particularly through August, they are most incomparably bright. Few plants are so easily grown from seed in the open ground.

NORTH CONWAY, N. H.

One of my customers, Mrs. Stillings, had one ounce of your Giant Queen Sweet Peas, and her little girl sold \$6 worth of flowers from the vines.

A. L. CARVER

CONCORD, N. H.

I saw two parties that had flower and garden seeds from you and they were pleased with them.

E. E. CASS



Harvesting Alfalfa

GRASS SEED

An extended description of the common Grass Seeds and grains is unnecessary. The all-important matter in this line is **Quality**. Like any crop, Grass Seed may be good, fair, or bad when harvested. It can be put on the market in the condition in which it is harvested or it can be graded. A good crop can be cleaned and graded to be almost perfect. A poor crop uncleared can be almost worthless. Between these extremes is every conceivable condition and quality.

The best will be free from weed seed or dirt, and the kernels so plump and ripe that almost every one will germinate under proper conditions. In other words, the buyer receives 100 cents worth of pure, perfect seed for every dollar spent.

The other seed would be mixed in any proportion with weed seed and dirt, and the seed that **is** true to name would be light and lacking in vitality. The buyer of such seed receives some dirt, more weed seeds, and some seed true to name—and of this true seed, some will germinate.

We have no criticism to make of the man who buys, or the firm who sells, the cheap seed. We cannot see where a man saves money by sowing dirt on his fields, much less by sowing weeds. It seems to us there are weeds and pests enough to annoy the farmer without deliberately buying and distributing more. But if he does not agree with us, that is his business. We simply do not cater to that class of trade.

We are always glad to furnish purity tests and germination tests of our Grass Seed. We want the man who buys our seed to do so as intelligently as he would go to market, and after looking at and tasting them, buy a barrel of apples.

The fact that the naked eye, untrained perhaps, cannot tell the difference between seed 90 per cent pure and of only 50 per cent germination, and another lot of seed 99.6 per cent pure and 96 per cent germination, is no reason why he should buy in ignorance. The expert with his microscope and germination testing apparatus can determine just the quality, and the result of his test should accompany every lot of Grass Seed, so that the buyer may know exactly what he buys.

We make no apology for our prices. They are higher than many charge; so, also, is gold higher in price than brass.

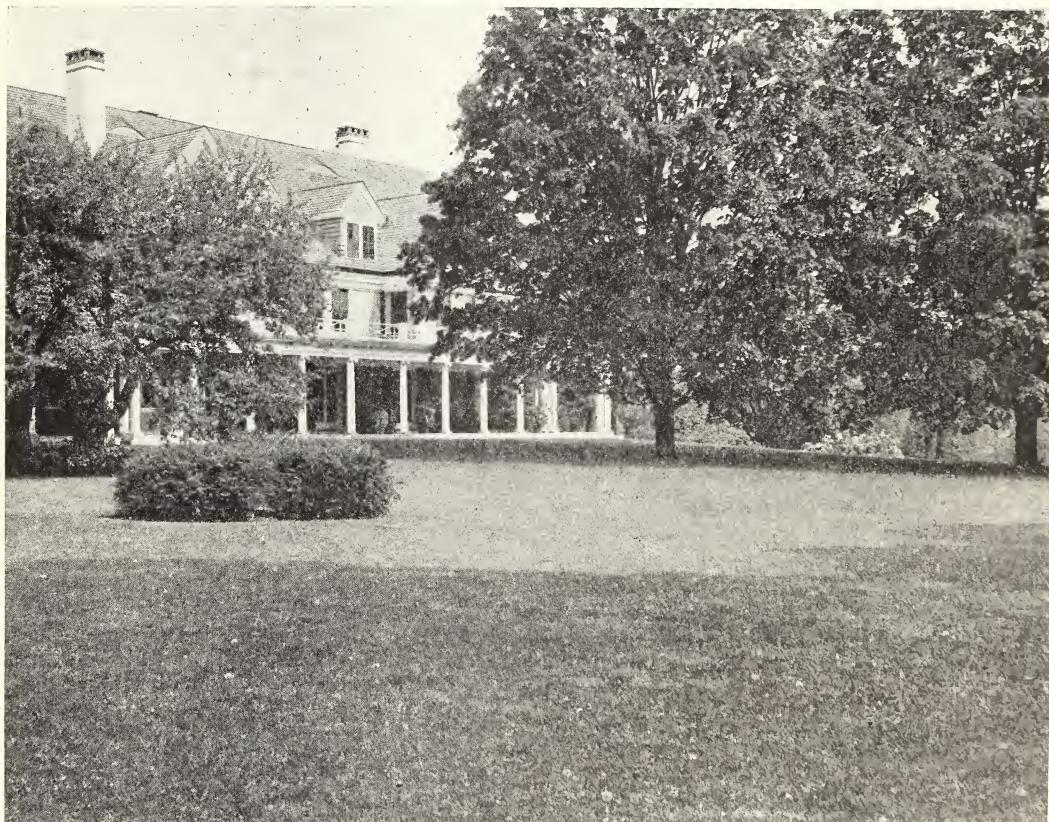
If a man sowing his fields does not want the best of seed, then he can buy any quality he likes.

We cannot guarantee a crop—no firm can. The condition of the land and weather may be such as to prohibit growth. We cannot control either. We can ship seed, tested to be of a certain purity and of a certain germination under proper conditions, and that purity and germination we always print with our prices.

We do not give, nor are our agents authorized to give, any warranty, express or implied, as to productiveness or any other matter of our seeds, and we will not be responsible for the crop.

LAWN GRASS SEED

A beautiful lawn is much desired by every home-owner, whether he lives in a large city, small town, village, or on the farm. A good lawn adds more to the appearance of a home than any one thing; it is noticed as quickly as the buildings. There are several necessary things that enter into the making of a lawn, but the most essential is suitable seed. Our Lawn Seed is a mixture consisting of selected imported and domestic grass seeds, blended so as to produce a durable and fine lawn.



Lawns like this can be obtained from our Lawn Seed Mixture

Two years ago I bought seed of your agent and they are the best I ever used. I would like to plant your seeds again, so please send me your price-list.

SKOWHEGAN, ME.

CHAS. B. HILL

CLOVERS



Alfalfa

Alfalfa, Northwestern

This valuable forage plant should have a place on every farm where the soil conditions do not prohibit its growth. It will last from ten to twenty years in the latitude of central New England and is a very prolific grower, cutting two to four crops per year. It is said that the tap-root has penetrated the earth a depth of 30 feet in search of water.

Alfalfa does not impoverish the soil, but will greatly improve any ground on which it may be grown. The U. S. Department of Agriculture is authority for the statement that Alfalfa at two years adds \$100 to the value of every acre on which it grows. Alfalfa is considered to be equal in feeding value to good wheat bran.

Preparation of the Soil

The first essential in the growing of Alfalfa is to have a clean, sweet, fertile, well-limed soil which must be well-tilled and free from weeds. If not naturally well drained, artificial draining should

be resorted to, as the roots of Alfalfa will only penetrate to the water, and as it is necessary to have a good rootage to secure a lasting stand, the water-table should be not less than 3 feet below the surface.

Deep tillage, good drainage, and inoculating the seed with the proper germ, are absolutely essential in every case. Without the most careful preparation of the land, it is entirely useless to try to grow Alfalfa in New England. Alfalfa should be preceded for a season or two by some clean cultivated crop. At least three-quarters of the soils of the eastern states require lime to properly grow Alfalfa.

Seed-Bed

A good method in the preparation of a seed-bed is to spread it with barnyard or stable manure, which must be well rotted in order to prevent the introduction of weed seeds, etc., then give the field a thorough disking to mix the manure and top soil as well as possible. If the manure is not well rotted it should be applied to the preceding crop.

Plow the field to a depth of 9 inches, or at least 8 inches, and subsoil in the bottom of this furrow 4 inches deeper. After the plowing has been done, the soil should be thoroughly broken up and pulverized with disk harrow. The lime should now be applied. After the soil has been thoroughly worked in this manner, it should be rolled down, then harrowed cross-wise of the furrow with a disk harrow. Roll again, then go over with a light smoothing harrow, and allow to lay long enough to give any weed seeds which may be present, a chance to germinate. Then harrow with a spike drag or spring tooth harrow lengthwise of the furrow until the ground is thoroughly pulverized and again roll down immediately. Next go over the surface with the smoothing harrow.

Planting

Alfalfa may be planted in the late spring or early fall.

The United States Department of Agriculture is advocating the planting of Alfalfa by drilling in rows 3 to 3½ feet apart, claiming for this method an easier and better cultivation and a heavier yield. Neither does it require such a heavy seeding, a lighter and more uniform growth being the object.

The growth should be cut as soon as it attains a height of 10 to 12 inches, leaving it on the ground. This helps the plant, tends to eliminate the weeds, and the clippings aid in conserving the moisture in the soil and protecting the roots from the sun. When the Alfalfa sends up new shoots from the crown and commences to bloom again, it should be mowed and harvested, curing in cocks. The farmer should always bear in

PLANTING ALFALFA, continued

mind that he must reserve and retain all the leaves possible on the plant, since they are the most valuable part.

Particular care should be taken in selecting Alfalfa seed to see that it is pure and that it is adapted to the conditions and climate in which it is to be planted. Seed grown in the same or a more rigorous climate is apt to thrive and stand our severe winter much better than seed grown in a warmer region. We supply especially selected Alfalfa seed which is of the highest purity and best adapted for growing in the eastern states. Sow 15 to 20 pounds to the acre.

Grimm Alfalfa

Probably the most hardy variety grown, coming through severe winters without being injured, where ordinary strains sometimes have suffered seriously. It was originated in Minnesota by Wendelin Grimm, many years ago, by selecting the hardiest plants for several years until the type was thoroughly fixed. It is noted for its extreme vigor, the roots are much more branching than other varieties, and blossoms are variegated. We recommend this variety for the northern states.

Alsike Clover

A perennial, 1 to 3 feet high, succeeding best in cold, stiff soils, and in marshy lands which are too wet for other species. It grows well in the far North, and can withstand severe cold. A good honey plant for bees. Sow 15 pounds to the acre.



Crimson Clover



Medium or Red Clover

Crimson Clover

A brilliant scarlet-flowered annual greedily eaten by cattle, remaining green longer than the red variety, and excellent for bee-food. The yield in fodder is immense, and after cutting it at once commences to grow and continues until severe freezing weather. It makes good hay. The only objection is that it winter-kills in this latitude. Desirable as a soiling crop. Seed is imported from France. Germination tests by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on 119 lots imported show a variation of from 40 to 97 per cent, an instance of seed that may be decidedly poor. Sow in April or May, 20 pounds of seed per acre.

Medium or Red Clover

One of the most valuable farm crops of the eastern states for pasture, soiling, hay, or turning under for green manure. It requires a deep rich soil and yields two hay crops in the season. This is the most important of all Clovers, and the variety most commonly used in New England for many years for seeding down with Timothy.



White Sweet Clover

sweet soil or one with plenty of lime in it. Best results are obtained from spring planting, sowing 10 to 12 pounds to the acre.

Mammoth or Pea Clover

A variety of Red Clover of greater size and strength than the original type, and longer lived. It attains a height of 5 to 6 feet and is considered more valuable for plowing under than for feeding, except for hog pasture, for which it is particularly adapted. Not hardy in New England. Sow 15 pounds to the acre.

White Sweet Clover

Valuable as a soil-improving crop and also makes excellent pasture hay, being quite palatable and rich in protein. The plants live two years. It must not be assumed, because White Sweet Clover is found luxuriantly in many waste places, that a stand may be obtained by planting it in any manner and under all conditions. It will grow successfully only on sweet or well-limed soils, and it is useless to plant sweet clover on acid soils, unless a sufficient quantity of lime is applied to neutralize the acids in the soil to a depth of at least 6 inches. This variety defies drought and has but one special soil requirement, as explained above, that is, a

MILLET

The Millets are the farmer's insurance against hay and pasturage shortages, and it is an insurance that can be taken after the loss of regular hay or pasture crop is evident. Aside from its unequaled place to make good deficiencies, nothing pays better for a stock-raiser and dairymen than a few acres of Millet, for it not only yields at least again as much hay per acre as timothy and clover, but it is also of great feeding value and milk-producing quality, and is much relished by all kinds of stock. It should, however, be sown regularly every year, and not merely as a catch crop.

Golden Millet

Larger and heavier than the so-called Hungarian Millet or Hungarian Grass, and has yellow, drooping heads, more erect and more compact, with bristles usually purplish. Golden Millet produces a fine crop for both soiling and hay, and for the latter purpose, must be cut just as it begins to head, before blooming, for it is liable to injure stock if eaten after the seeds are formed. It is ready for use in 60 to 65 days after sowing. When used at the proper stage of development it is one of the most valuable soiling plants. There has been much western-grown Golden Millet seed sold in New England, grown, perhaps, on irrigated land, and it has not given satisfaction because of its light yield. We furnish only the southern or Tennessee



Golden Millet

GOLDEN MILLET, continued

product, which produces a heavy yield of fodder or hay. It should, of course, be sown late—the last of June or first of July—so that it may have the hottest weather in which to make its growth, for that is what it needs to produce the best crops. Sow 30 to 40 pounds to the acre.

Hungarian Millet

This is a species of Millet that grows less rank than the Japanese, with smaller stalks, often yielding 2 to 3 tons of hay per acre. It was the first of the Millets used in New England, and has become very popular and valuable. Like all the Millets, it is an annual and requires to be sown every season, but will produce a larger return than almost any other crop. Sow 30 to 40 pounds to the acre.

Japanese Millet

The seed of this variety was brought to the United States from northern Japan by William P. Brooks, when he returned to America after serving twelve years in the first Agricultural College in Japan. After a few years' trial in Massachusetts, Prof. Brooks, who had become impressed with the great value of the crop for forage, began the distribution of the seed. The success was immediate. Under varying conditions it has given highly satisfactory results for feeding green and as a hay crop.

For green feed: In the opinion of the introducer, Japanese Millet is likely to prove of greater value as a green feed than for any other purpose. Its capacity for production is great; yields of more than 20 tons to the acre are easily obtained. The forage is tender and highly relished, and in nutritive value appears to be about equal to the best green corn. In using the Millet as a green feed, it is best to begin cutting just before the heads appear. The stand

of Millet which is cut previous to the formation of the seed will produce a considerable second crop, which may be either cut for later feeding or pastured. It is not the judgment of the introducer, however, that it is usually wise to place any great dependence upon this second growth. The yield is small unless the soil is exceptionally rich and the weather conditions highly favorable.

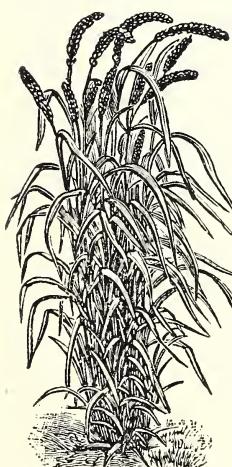
As a hay crop: On account of its extreme succulence, it is a difficult crop to cure. If well cured, however, chiefly in the cock, it makes an extremely palatable and nutritious hay, highly relished by all kinds of stock, particularly by horses, which seem to prefer it to good Timothy hay. So far as known, hay from this species of Millet does not cause kidney troubles, which often follow the free use of hay made from the other varieties of Millet.

Soil and climate conditions: The Japanese Millet requires rather rich and retentive soils. On the thin, light soil, liable to suffer from the effects of protracted dry weather, it will prove unsatisfactory.

Time and manner of sowing: The heaviest crops are obtained in any given locality, from relatively early sowing, between those dates best suited for the planting of corn. It grows rapidly and has given yields of as high as 12 tons an acre of green forage when sown as late as July 1. Fifteen pounds of seed per acre will be sufficient on good soils for early sowing; on poorer soils, and for late sowing, the quantity of seed should be increased.



Japanese Millet



Hungarian Millet

EDWARDS' BACTERIA Scientifically prepared and tested; increases your yield on Alfalfa, Field Peas, Soy Beans and Vetches, and improves your soil. Small cost, easy to use, and no labor expense. See page 65.



Dwarf Essex Rape

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Extensively grown for forage, especially for sheep, and makes excellent green feed for poultry. Farmers who desire to get young cattle, sheep, or lambs into favorable condition to be sold advantageously in the fall, can do it most cheaply by growing Dwarf Essex Rape; stock can be turned into it within six or eight weeks after sowing. Cattle and sheep are apt to bloat if the leaves are wet, or they are turned in hungry and allowed to fill themselves. It is much better to alternate this daily with grass pasturage, than to feed on this alone. Prepare the ground as for turnips and sow in June or July, in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, at the rate of 5 pounds per acre, or may be sown broadcast at the rate of 8 pounds to the acre. It may be sown in April for an early crop with oats; the Rape makes a rapid growth after the oats are cut. When pastured to sheep it is exceptionally valuable to restore and make profitable, exhausted lands.

RED TOP

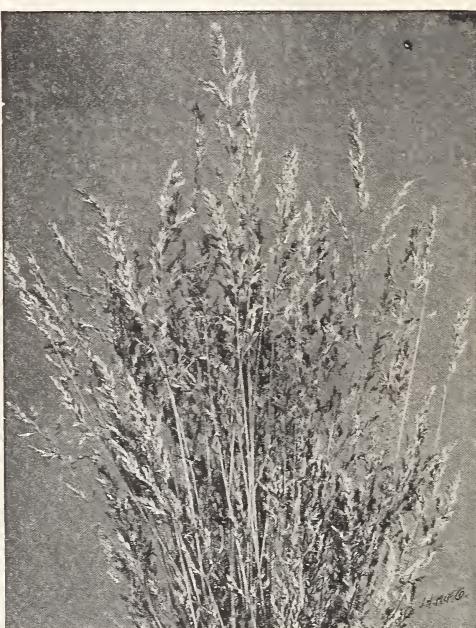
This is well adapted to New England States and suitable for meadow and pasture mixtures. It adapts itself to any soil, but produces best results on moist, rich soils, where it grows 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Often sown with timothy and clover, and outlasts both. A good grass to mix with alsike clover for meadow and lowlands as it will grow well upon every soil. It is not only a good meadow grass, but is one of the best pasture species, grazing being a benefit and almost a necessity for its perpetuation and preservation. In swampy places that would otherwise produce no grass, Red Top will thrive with the greatest vigor. Not as good as timothy for hay, but as a combination for hay, and then pasture, it is the best of nearly all the economic grasses. Sow 20 pounds to the acre.

SUDAN GRASS

A member of the sorghum family. Sudan grass is an annual and has to be seeded each spring, like the millets. It grows to a height of 5 to 10 feet and produces 2 to 4 tons of excellent hay to the acre. All kinds of stock eat it readily, it being especially good for horses, mules, and cattle. It is considered superior to millet hay and the equal of timothy. As it stools abundantly after cutting, it may be cut

ORCHARD GRASS

A most valuable grass for pasture or hay land, and, on account of its earliness, *very valuable for permanent pastures*, as it furnishes the first green bite in the spring and the last in the fall, is quick to recover from close cropping, and even thrives better the more it is cropped. Gives rich pasture till late in the fall. Being very hardy, it will stand the drought, and is of especial value for the northern states where it does not winter-kill. It does better if sown with clover, which ripens about the same time, and makes a much more valuable mixture for hay than the grass alone. It is well suited to shady places, such as orchards and groves and will grow on almost all kinds of land. The seed is very light and bulky, more so than any other grass seed. Sow 15 pounds to the acre.



Red Top Grass



Sudan Grass

SUDAN GRASS, continued

several times in a season where the climate is favorable, the subsequent cuttings being finer stemmed. The ground should be prepared as for corn and the seed not planted until the soil becomes warm. It may be seeded in rows and cultivated with good results, or sown broadcast. If in rows, sow 4 to 6 pounds to the acre, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart; if broadcast, 15 to 20 pounds. We have handled Sudan Grass seed for a number of years and each year our sales have increased, proving that in New England it will soon become one of the leading hay crops of this section.

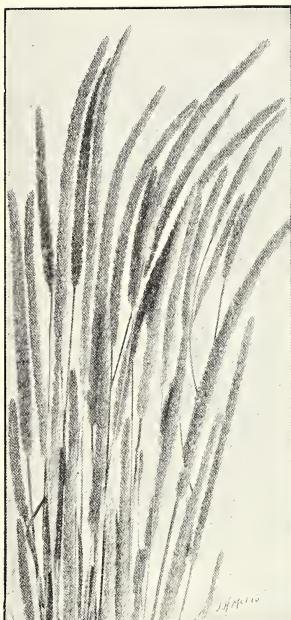
TIMOTHY

The most popular of all grasses for hay and the standard to which all other hay is compared. It is a perennial, doing best on a moist, tenacious, rich soil; on light soils the yield is generally scant. The best results are had by sowing Timothy with a mixture of red top and clover. Timothy does not make a desirable pasture as there is little growth after being cut, and tramping of stock soon destroys it. Hay should be cut just when it has stopped flowering. Quantity of seed per acre varies with the character of the soil. On heavy soils, sow 15 to 25 pounds; on light soils less.

HAIRY VETCH

Also called Winter Vetch and Sand Vetch. This legume is rapidly coming into favor in the North as a fall soil-ing crop. It can be sown during August and September, after most crops are off, grows luxuriantly, and is one of the greatest nitrogen gatherers. Requires no

special soil preparation, neither is it particular as to soil, and is therefore very valuable for bringing up poor land. Makes a valuable and nutritious hay. This is becoming a very popular crop for tobacco growers in the Connecticut valley. They sow it after taking off the crop, plow under before planting again, and find that it increases the tobacco crop a third and makes the texture of the leaf far better. By this means much less fertilizer is used. What it is doing there on the sandy loam can be done elsewhere to other crops with equally great advantage to farmers. It is not recommended for land which is to be cultivated for grain crops on account of its tendency to volunteer and persist. The plants, when mature, are about 40 inches high, and, if cut for forage as soon as full grown and before setting seed, will start up again and furnish even a larger crop than the first. When sown in August it will cover the ground before winter and be valuable for very early spring feed. If sown in the spring, with oats as a support for the vines, it will make from 10 to 15 tons of green fodder or 3 to 4 tons of cured hay per acre. Vetch will thrive on soil so light and sandy that no other crop will live. The fibrous tap-root reaches down to a depth of 2 to 3 feet and will get moisture. If plowed under it enriches the soil in the same way that clover does, and is much cheaper than commercial fertilizer. Its feed value is equal, pound for pound, to prime wheat-bran. Sow broadcast at the rate of 30 to 40 pounds to the acre.



Timothy



Vetch



Victor Oats

GRAINS

Japanese Buckwheat

This is a very desirable variety. It ripens a week earlier than Silver Hull and yields nearly double. The plant is of stronger growth than common Buckwheat, while the kernels are much larger. The flour is fully equal in quality to that of other Buckwheats. Particularly adapted for sandy land. Sow in June, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre.

Barley

SIX-ROWED. Is a very valuable variety, giving excellent satisfaction. It has no equal for fodder and the yield is enormous.

TWO-ROWED. This variety has been carefully selected and a more beautiful, plump, meaty kernel of Barley we believe cannot be found. Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre.

Victor Oats

We here have a strain that we believe will please every customer. It is grown in the latitude of St. Johnsbury, Vt., or Waterville, Maine. It has a long, stiff straw. The variety from which our stock was taken produced 70 bushels per acre, and a struck bushel weighed 38 pounds as it came from the thrashing machine—not after being clipped. This was not produced under any exceptional conditions or intensive culture, but under just such care as any farmer can and should give his field of Oats. The yield and weight named above show more fully and

definitely than any extended description we might write just what the grain actually is. When the planter compares 2,660 pounds per acre with the yield of the ordinary seed Oat, it is a simple matter to figure the comparative value of the two. A difference of \$2 or so per acre in the cost of seeding is pretty small compared with the difference in value of the crop harvested. Sow 2 bushels to the acre.

Fodder Oats

For those who do not care for the grain, but want clean seed that will produce a good crop for green fodder or hay we offer this variety. Sow 2 to 3 bushels per acre.

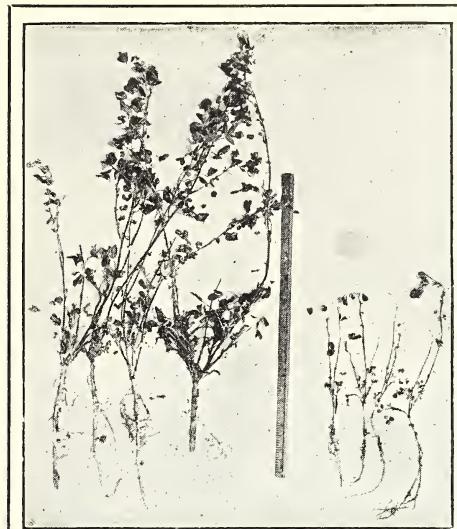
Rye

Spring Rye has been developed by planting Winter Rye in the spring and selecting the seed produced for several years. The constant tendency is to revert to its natural habit—that is, Winter Rye, and for this reason, even with the greatest care, we can never be positive that the results will be satisfactory to the planter. Hence we sell only Winter Rye.

Wheat

It is our ambition to sell only such stock as will yield large and healthy grain. Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels per acre.

TO SUCCESSFULLY GROW

ALFALFA, FIELD PEAS, SOY BEANS, VETCHES*To Increase Your Yield and Improve Your Soil, Use***EDWARDS' BACTERIA** Scientifically Prepared and Tested**SMALL COST - LARGE RETURNS - EASY TO USE - NO LABOR EXPENSE**

Inoculated and uninoculated alfalfa plants from a farm in Grey County, Ontario. A District Representative of the Department of Agriculture who saw the field, writes: "A part of the field was seeded with seed treated with culture obtained from the Bacteriological Department at the Agricultural College, Guelph, while the rest of the field was seeded with a better grade of seed, which, however, was not inoculated. There is a good catch of seed all over the field, but that which was from uninoculated seed has not made a very vigorous growth, while that from inoculated seed has made a luxuriant growth. In digging, many nodules could be found on the roots of the inoculated alfalfa, but none were on the roots of that which was not inoculated."

The cultures of Edwards' Legume Bacteria are grown from the same strain of bacteria as used in the above experiment.

The chief value of the above-named crops, either as food or green manure, lies in the nitrogen they contain. With the aid of bacteria these plants can get their nitrogen from the air. The bacteria live in the soil, and, as the plants start to grow, the bacteria burrow into the roots and produce nodules. During this process they take nitrogen from the air and store it in the plants. Unless the plants have these bacteria growing on their roots, they will not make the most successful growth. On land on which a new crop is to be sown, the bacteria must be supplied by inoculation. Seed can be inoculated in a few minutes, and the bacteria are thus carried into the soil with the seed in ample numbers to insure increased growth of the crop.

Valuable Results of Seed Inoculation

The pure-culture method of seed inoculation is endorsed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and many state experiment stations. At the Ontario Agricultural College, for a period of eight years, during which time cultures were sent out to inoculate 21,000 bushels of seed, the average of reported favorable results from inoculation was 82.7 per cent for alfalfa. At the Nebraska Experiment Station, it was found, on chemical analysis, that inoculated alfalfa plants contained 66.9 per cent more nitrogen than uninoculated plants from the same field. Bulletin No. 271 of the Michigan Station says: "As the expense is so little and risk of loss of the crop so

great in case the bacteria are not present, artificial inoculation should by all means be used wherever alfalfa is being seeded." Bulletin 137 of the Iowa Experiment Station says: "The cooperative experiments show that in practically every instance where the soil was inoculated a more vigorous growth resulted. In many cases the difference was the difference between a success and a total failure. Considering the ease and slight expense of inoculation, a farmer can ill afford to risk a loss by not inoculating."

Cultures are made by a bacteriologist of fifteen years' agricultural college experience, and we know that they are efficient. They fully meet the three essential conditions which any cultures for seed inoculation should fulfil, viz., plenty of vigorous bacteria of the right kind to do the inoculation properly, ease and rapidity of inoculation, and low cost.

EDWARDS' BACTERIA are prepared in two sizes, for 30 and 60 pounds of seed. For prices, see **Wholesale Price-List**.

While the quantity of bacteria furnished is sufficient for the weights of seed indicated, it will do no injury to use the amount of bacteria on a much less quantity of seed.

When you order, be sure to state clearly the kind of seed to be inoculated.

Why buy expensive commercial nitrates when you can grow legume crops and thus increase the yield and at the same time replace the nitrates, enrich and renovate the soil, by Nature's own method?

It is practically useless to attempt to grow alfalfa in New England unless inoculated.

HOTBED AND COLDFRAME

Most people know that much time can be saved by starting seeds in a coldframe or a hotbed, but they do not know how little work is demanded to make these. We give below simple instructions. Most of the work can be done in the fall when there is plenty of time. The little time required in the spring is paid many times over in having the crops weeks in advance of what they would be if planted in the open ground.

Hotbed

This is the best method of hastening crops. Dig a pit $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep in a dry, sheltered spot facing the south. Inside the pit make a frame reaching from the bottom to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet above ground on the back, and 1 foot above on the front. Sashes should be placed on top of this.

Sashes for this purpose can be bought at most any lumber yard, and they are usually 3 by 6 feet. Two sashes would give space enough to start the plants required by a small family, and if this number of sashes is desired, the frame set in the ground should be 6 feet long and 5 feet 11 inches wide.

If the hotbed is built of cement instead of a wooden frame it costs but a little more and lasts for years.

From March 10, in southern Connecticut, to April 1 in northern New England, is the time to prepare the bed. Take enough fresh horse-manure to fill the bed to the level of the ground and then mix one-third its bulk of dry leaves, saved from the previous fall, piling this mixture on the ground near the hotbed and tramping it down hard. In a few days it will begin to heat and steam begin to rise, when it should be forked over; then let it set until it begins to heat again. Then pitch it into the bed, tramp it down solid, having it come to the level of the ground outside. Place a thermometer so that the bulb will be down in the manure, and for the first days the temperature will probably go up to over 100 degrees, but will soon drop to about 90 degrees. Then put on top of the manure 6 to 8 inches of garden soil, mixed with about one-third of old fine manure from the hog-pen, and in this soil the seed should be sowed thinly in drills 2 to 3 inches apart. As soon as the plants are up and start to make the third and fourth leaves, thin them out to 2 inches apart. Every warm day the sashes should be raised a few inches from the upper side to give circulation of air. Water the plants when necessary with tepid water. During every cold night and snowstorms, cover the sash with boards or blankets or old carpets.

Coldframe

The coldframe does not demand any pit. Simply make a frame, the size desired, on the top of the ground. In the fall, fork into the ground inside of the frame a heavy coating of well-rotted manure. Cover the frame glass as explained above for the hotbed, and bank up around the sides with straw.

Seeds should be sown in the coldframe from the first to the middle of March and cared for as explained for the hotbed; but as this will not have as much internal heat, more care will have to be used during stormy days and cold nights so that the plants do not freeze.

CABBAGE SAVER

An inexpensive and effectual means of protecting cabbage and cauliflower heads from the green cabbage worm. It is used with success by some of the largest growers of cabbage for market and kraut.

Dissolve the contents of a 25-cent package in a 10- or 12-quart pail of soft water and sprinkle on the heads with a sprinkling-can, sprayer, or whisk-broom. This amount is sufficient for one application to 100 heads, which is enough unless it is washed out by rain.

It will not injure nor discolor the cabbage in any way, and is absolutely non-poisonous and harmless to persons or animals.

One pound will make enough solution for 1,500 heads; 5 pounds enough for an acre.

Amount of Seed Per Acre

Name of Vegetable	Seed Required for		Name of Vegetable	Seed Required for	
	100-ft. Row	One Acre		100-ft. Row	One Acre
Bean, Bush.....	2 lbs.	75 lbs.	Melon, Musk.....	½ oz.	2 to 3 lbs.
Bean, Pole.....	2 lbs.	18 to 24 lbs.	Melon, Water.....	1 oz.	4 lbs.
Beet, Table.....	2 ozs.	5 lbs.	Onion.....	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.
Beet, Mangel.....	1 oz.	5 lbs.	Parsley.....	½ oz.	3 to 5 lbs.
Cabbage.....	½ oz.	6 ozs.	Parsnip.....	½ oz.	3 to 5 lbs.
Carrot.....	1 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	Peas.....	2 lbs.	112 lbs.
Cauliflower.....	½ oz.	½ lb.	Pepper.....	½ oz.	½ lb.
Celery.....	½ oz.	4 ozs.	Pumpkin.....	1 pkt.	4 lbs.
Corn, Sweet.....	2 pkts., 100 hills	10 lbs.	Radish.....	1 oz.	8 to 10 lbs.
Cucumber.....	1 oz.	2 lbs.	Salsify.....	1 oz.	8 lbs.
Endive.....	1 oz.	4 lbs.	Spinach.....	1 oz.	10 lbs.
Kale.....	½ oz.	6 ozs.	Squash.....	1 oz.	4 lbs.
Lettuce.....	1 oz.	3 lbs.	Turnip.....	½ oz.	2 lbs.

Average Time Required to Germinate

	Days		Days
Bean.....	5 to 10	Lettuce.....	6 to 8
Beet.....	7 to 10	Onion.....	7 to 10
Cabbage.....	5 to 10	Pea.....	6 to 10
Carrot.....	12 to 18	Parsnip.....	10 to 20
Cauliflower.....	5 to 10	Pepper.....	9 to 14
Celery.....	10 to 20	Radish.....	3 to 6
Corn.....	5 to 8	Salsify.....	7 to 12
Cucumber.....	6 to 10	Tomato.....	6 to 12
Endive.....	5 to 10	Turnip.....	4 to 8

Time Required for Maturity from Sowing the Seed

	Days		Days
Bean, String.....	50 to 65	Onion.....	135 to 150
Bean, Shell.....	65 to 70	Parsley.....	80
Beet.....	50 to 65	Parsnip.....	80
Cabbage.....	105 to 150	Pepper.....	105 to 140
Cauliflower.....	105 to 115	Radish.....	30 to 40
Corn.....	75 to 100	Squash, Summer.....	60 to 65
Cucumber.....	50 to 70	Squash, Winter.....	110 to 125
Lettuce.....	50 to 65	Tomato.....	120 to 140
Melon.....	120 to 140	Turnip.....	60 to 70

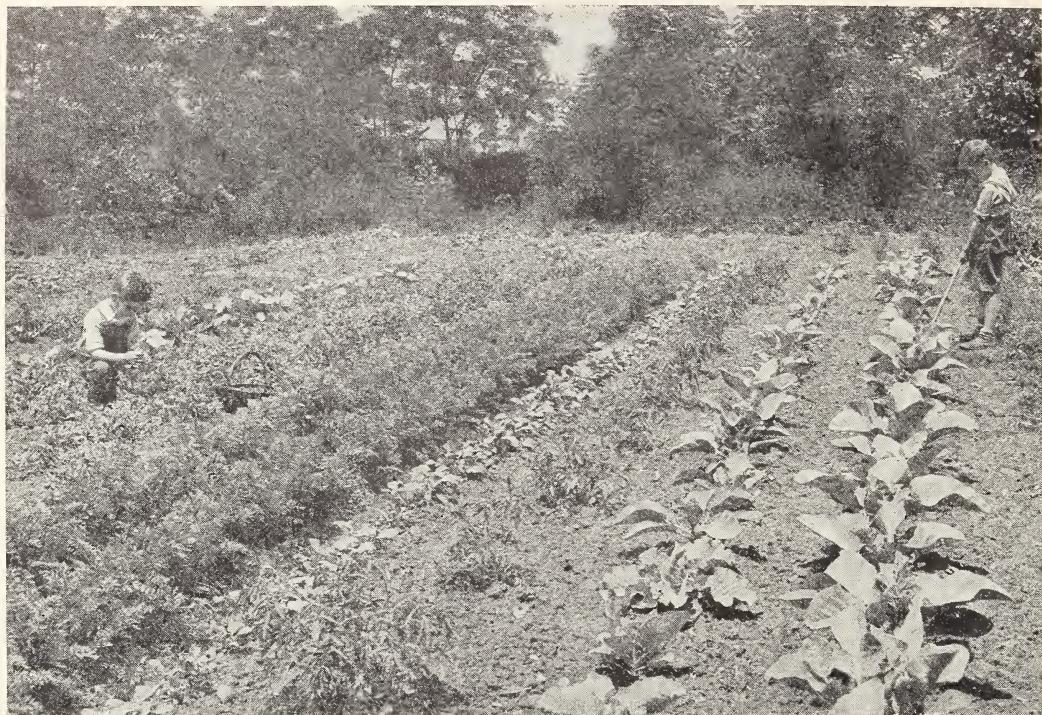
Weight Per Bushel and Pounds Per Acre

Name	Weight per bus.	Pounds per acre	Name	Weight per bus.	Pounds per acre
Alfalfa.....	60 lbs.	15 to 20	Oats, for grain.....	32 lbs.	60 to 75
Alsike.....	60 lbs.	8 to 10	Oats, for fodder.....	32 lbs.	85 to 100
Barley.....	48 lbs.	72 to 96	Orchard Grass.....	14 lbs.	20 to 25
Buckwheat.....	48 lbs.	48 to 60	Peas, Canada Field, bc.	60 lbs.	90 to 120
Corn, Field, in drills.....	56 lbs.	30 to 40	Rape.....	56 lbs.	6 to 10
Corn, Field, broadcast.....	56 lbs.	140 to 160	Red Top, solid.....	32 lbs.	20 to 30
Clover, Crimson.....	60 lbs.	15 to 20	Rye, Winter.....	56 lbs.	70 to 90
Clover, Red.....	60 lbs.	10 to 12	Soy Beans, broadcast.....	60 lbs.	60 to 90
Clover, White Sweet.....	60 lbs.	10 to 12	Sudan Grass, broadcast.....	48 lbs.	15 to 20
Lawn Grass.....	25 lbs.	1 lb., 600 sq. ft.	Sudan Grass, drills.....	48 lbs.	4 to 6
Millet, Golden.....	50 lbs.	40 to 50	Timothy.....	45 lbs.	12 to 15
Millet, Hungarian.....	48 lbs.	40 to 50	Vetch, Winter.....	60 lbs.	50 to 70
Millet, Japanese.....	35 lbs.	25 to 40	Wheat.....	60 lbs.	90 to 120

The following amounts of seeding mixtures are recommended by the Massachusetts Agricultural College

Timothy (15 lbs.), Red Top (5 lbs.), and Red Clover (7 lbs.).
Timothy (15 lbs.), and Red Clover (10 lbs.).

Timothy (15 lbs.), and Alsike (8 lbs.).
Oats (24 to 40 lbs.), and Vetch (15 to 45 lbs.).
Oats (48 lbs.), and Canada Field Peas (75 lbs.).



A school vegetable garden

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